

"There again absolute no possibility of escape or rescue?"

"Now and here some of the convicts from the Ile Royale have escaped and reached the Dutch or English possessions, but they are generally recaptured."

"But the most sensational escape that ever was made from the Safety Islands was that attempted some time ago by the assassin Lupi. He had decided to make his de-

SAD DEATH OF EDGAR BLOCH.

Hanged to a Bedpost and
His Neck Broken.

WAS BUT ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

DISCOVERED BY HIS BROTHER
AND SISTER, WHO CLIMBED
THROUGH A TRANSOM.

SON OF THEODORE BLOCH.

Deputy Coroner Lloyd Made a Thor-
ough Investigation at the Resi-
dence and Reported the
Death an Accident.

Edgar M. Bloch, 11-year-old son of The-
odore Bloch, vice-president of the Jacob
Furth Grocery Co., was found hanging to a
bedpost in his room at the Bloch residence,
4124 Page avenue, yesterday afternoon. The
dismal accident happened about 3
o'clock, and it was an hour later when the
discovery was made by his 14-year-old sister,
Frances.

The boy was dead when members of the
family forced an entrance to the room. A
leather belt such as is worn by women
was around his neck. The other end was
attached to the bedpost.

The boy had been ill for two days, one
symptom being a severe sore throat, and
his mother detained him from school
Thursday and Friday.

He had been in the habit of taking an
afternoon nap. Saturday afternoon he went
to his room, the front one on the second
floor, as usual, and locked the door on the
inside.

An hour later his brother Walter, who
shared the room with him, went to the
door and found it locked. He called Edgar
several times. He got no reply.

He went downstairs and told his mother
and sister, Frances, that he could not
arouse Edgar. The two returned with him
and knocked at the door repeatedly.

The girl stood on a chair and looked over
the transom. The next moment she cried
in terror. She saw her brother's form sus-
pended from a bedpost by a strap.

Walter climbed over the transom, un-
locked the door and admitted his mother
and sister to the room.

Mrs. Bloch rushed to her boy's side. The
body was still warm. Mrs. Bloch, hoping
against hope that he was still alive, loos-
ened the strap with feverish haste and sent
Walter for medical aid.

Dr. J. L. Day of 4101 Pinney avenue and
Dr. J. M. Grant of 4123 Eastman avenue, hast-
ened to the house. They pronounced the boy
dead.

There were no witnesses to the finding of
the body besides the boy's mother and his
brother and sister. No one else knows its
exact position when discovered. Deputy
Coroner Lloyd held an inquest at the house
yesterday evening. Mrs. Bloch's statement
to him was the only one she would con-
sent to make. She said she had kept Edgar
home from school Thursday and Friday
because of a slight soreness of his
throat. While at home he had been cheer-
ful, she said, and had, as far as she knew,
no cause to be otherwise.

She said it was the custom of the boys to
lock their door when they were occupying
their room.

The clearest statement as to the boy's
position when found was made by his brother
Walter, who said that when he entered the
room his brother was sitting on the floor.
A leather belt was under Edgar's chin and
around the bed post. The boy's head was
pulled back by the belt.

His coat was lying on the bed. He was
otherwise fully clothed.

Dr. Lloyd returned a verdict of "acciden-
tal death due to hanging." He found that
the boy's neck was broken. There were no
signs of strangulation. Dr. Floyd, after
making his official investigation, said to a
Post-Dispatch reporter:

"I did not see the body as it was first
found. I secured several statements as to
its position, and from those statements it
was clear to me that the death must have
been accidental. From the position in
which my official record shows that the
body was found and from the fact that
there was no strangulation, it is impossible
that the hanging was other than an acci-
dent."

"The most plausible theory advanced is
that the boy, in playing with the belt, put
it over his head while sitting on the rail-
ing at the foot of his bed. He must have
slid off the railing. As he fell to the floor
the belt must have caught on the bed post,
checking his fall suddenly and breaking his
neck."

The police, after a hurried investigation
before the inquest, reported the hanging as
a suicide.

The boy's father is in New York on busi-
ness. The sad news of the death was wired
him last night.

PRISON DOORS SWUNG OPEN.

Story Told by William Dillman
Touched Policemen's Hearts.

The story told by William Dillman
touched Capt. O'Malley and the other of-
ficials of the Central Police district.

Dillman was arrested Friday by Patrol-
men Finnan and Bunting. He was seen on
the street with a known thief, named
Kirke. Both men were locked up.

In the holdover he told his story. A few
years ago he was a mechanic and earned a
good living. His wife died. He must have
custody four small children. He got out of
work. Employment at his trade could not
be had, though he eagerly sought it. Re-
cently he obtained work sawing wood for
the Provident Association. Though the
amount earned was slight, it kept the wolf
from the door. Friday he met Kirke. He
had known him for several years, but did
not know he was a thief.

The manner in which he told his story
convinced Capt. O'Malley he was telling
the truth. His release was ordered. As he
was leaving the holdover he begged that he
be given some of the bread and bologna
to take home to his children, who, he said,
were hungry. His request was complied
with, and as he walked out a few coins
clinked merrily in his pockets. They were
not there when he entered the prison, and
he did not steal them.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a
ready remedy for Bronchitis and Hoarseness.

Barr's

(St. Louis)

The counting and
measuring are done,
and the "left-overs"
will make rare
picking for wise
shoppers.

Stock-Taking REVEAL the fact that some of our prettiest Suits,
Wraps, etc., were overlooked in the rush of purchas-
ing that preceded the holidays. Good luck for you
who will get them at half, or less, than the prices we thought low then.

Jackets—Hundreds at Half Price and Less.

At \$2.98 we will sell fine Beaver Jackets.
At \$3.95 we will sell fine Boucle Jackets.
At \$4.95 we will sell fine Kersey Jackets.
And hundreds of handsome Jackets ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$25.00. Marked at
one-half regular price or less.

Suits at Half Price and Less.

We have too many Suits, and to close them out in a rush we have marked
Regular \$12.50 Suits to \$4.95.
Regular \$15.00 Suits to \$6.95.
Regular \$18.75 Suits to \$9.95.
Don't miss this Great Suit Sale.

Capes—Great Reductions Made to Close

Out our entire stock of Fine Cloth Capes, fine Silk Velour Capes,
Fine Plush Capes; our prices now range from \$3.45 up to \$35.00.
Many of them at half price and less.

Ladies' Newmarkets.

We have about 50 all-wool Newmarkets, with cape detachable; our
regular price was \$15.00, but they go for only.....\$2.98

Silk Waists at Half Price or Less.

About 75 Silk Waists that were \$5.00, \$6.75, \$7.50 and \$8.75; all go for only \$2.95.
Don't miss this great opportunity.

Wrappers.

Hundreds of desirable Wrappers to be sold at once, regardless of cost. Fleece-lined
Wrappers, Percale Wrappers, Satine Wrappers, Lawn Wrappers.
All our \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.45, \$4.25 and \$5.18 Wrappers.....98c

Positively the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered in this Line.

Children's Reefer Jackets.

A tremendous reduction made in this line; every garment offered is worth about
double the price asked. Note the price. They are all new goods: \$1.98, \$2.45, \$3.98,
\$4.98 and up to \$9.98.
At \$1.25 we will sell Dresses that are worth \$2.50.
At \$1.48 we will sell Dresses that are worth \$2.75.
Children's Gowns and Newmarkets—We have about 100, and to close them out
at once we will sell regular \$5.00 garments for \$2.98 and regular \$7.00 garments for \$3.98;
others at \$2.98 were \$5.00.
Children's Dresses, sizes 4 to 14 years. We have about 200, which we have marked down
to prices that will clean them out in two days, as every dress is correct in style and
finish:
At 88c we will sell Dresses that are worth \$1.50.
At \$1.25 we will sell Dresses that are worth \$2.50.
At \$1.48 we will sell Dresses that are worth \$2.75.
Odd and end sale of Dresses: that are slightly blemished: Were \$10.00, now \$1.98; were \$12.75,
now \$3.98; were \$15, now \$5.00; were \$7.50, now \$2.98; were \$6.00, now 88c.
Make no mistake; this is an opportunity of a lifetime to buy desirable, up-to-date gar-
ments at about your own price.

White Goods THERE were too many yards of
these when we measured up the
stock. The quantity regulated
the price, and here you are with the biggest
little price opportunity Barr's ever gave you.

Grand bargain in Plain India Dimity, for
aprons and undershirts, regular
10c value, at.....5c

See those 12½c sheer Organdie stripe and
check Muslins that will be
sold this week at.....7c

See our special bargain in fine imported
India Dimities, in baby checks,
reduced from 20c to.....12c

70 pieces of Satin plaid English Nain-
sooks, in small and medium checks;
these goods have been sold at 25c per
yard; our price this.....15c

20 cases of fancy White Fabrics, in
Lawn, Dimities and Lace Effects, all
new and very cheap, at.....5c to 15c

For this week's sale we shall offer a fine
and sheer imported India
Linen, regular 30c goods, at.....10c

See our English Long Cloth in 12-yard
bolts; this is a special underwear fabric,
washes and wears well, and the best
bargain in America, per
bolt of 12 yards.....94c

Silks THESE excellent values with the
remarkably low prices quoted will
crowd our Silk Department to-morrow.

21-inch Printed Silk and Wool Poplins, in
navy, old rose, black, brown, beige,
reduced; \$1.25 was the price;
to close out this lot.....59c

21-inch Printed Foulard and China Silks,
navy, black and brown grounds,
\$1.00 and \$1.25 goods, for.....75c

21-inch Black Brocade India
Silks; Special Value at.....68c

About 500 yards Fancy Taffeta Silk, Jac-
quard effects, in checks and figures,
worth up to \$1.25;
this lot at.....75c

10 pieces Blue Corded Bengalines, in new
effects; \$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard.

Blue Decorated China Spice Jars,
reduced to.....25c

Genuine Dover Egg Beaters,
reduced to.....7c

16-inch Japanned Coal Hods,
reduced to.....9c

Western Star Washing Machines,
reduced to.....\$1.94

5-foot Household Step-Ladders,
reduced to.....28c

"Superior" Iron-Frame Wringers,
reduced to.....63c

Asbestos Stove Mats,
reduced to.....2c

Scouring for cleaning—
reduced to.....4c

Large-size Sponges,
reduced to.....5c

Galvanized Iron Washing Tubs,
reduced to.....33c

Bissell's Jewel Carpet Sweepers,
reduced to.....\$1.25

Patent Self-Wringing Mops, reduced to.....17c

75-foot Wire Clothes Lines,.....15c

Keystone Egg-Beaters, with jar,
reduced to.....49c

Wire Potato Mashers,
reduced to.....2c

Boston Sink Strainers,
reduced to.....25c

Household Ammonia, 16 deg.,
reduced to.....6c

Straight Stick Office Baskets,
reduced to.....19c

Kitchen Hatchets, steel edges,
reduced to.....15c

Household Steel Hammers,
reduced to.....5c

Large size Wood Mixing Bowl,
reduced to.....5c

Steel Blade Mincing Knife,
reduced to.....7c

Patent Vin Gas Stoves,
reduced to.....6c

Patent Self-Wringing Mops, reduced to.....17c

Patent Self-Wringing Mops, reduced to.....17c

Patent Self-Wringing Mops, reduced to.....17c

Patent Self-Wringing Mops, reduced to.....17c



We've a word to say about

Our New Embroideries

A few years ago somebody thought
to make it a little easier for the seam-
stress by inventing a machine for
cutting out the scalloped edges of
embroidery; unfortunately it was
only a machine, and if it clipped a
thread here and there, it went serenely
on cutting, but the day of reckon-
ing came when the embroideries
reached the laundress and came back
"frayed." Our customers com-
plained, so in ordering our 1898 Em-
broideries we returned to the old
style of uncut edges. We did this to
maintain our policy of giving to our
customers perfectly satisfactory
goods, and we shall not handle any
more machine cut edges. Our new
Embroideries for spring, 1898, on sale
Monday. The handsome, cheap-
est and best assorted line in the city.

Muslin Underwear MORE handsome, well-
made underwear reached
the counters yesterday,
ready for early-week shoppers, just the
same kind that one's own seamstress turns
out, a trifle better and newer shaped per-
haps, and a third less in price than the
home-sewed article would cost you.

7c Ladies' Gowns, Empire style, made of
fine muslin, trimmed across front with
wide embroidery and insertion, pointed
collar, edged with wide embroidery and
ruffle of embroidery on sleeves.....73c

8c Ladies' Gowns, made of fine cambric,
square neck, trimmed with insertion and
edge of cluny lace, deep edge of same
round yoke and sleeves.....98c

Ladies' Gowns, made of superior cambric,
pointed yoke of fine tuck, trimmed with
fine Hamburg insertion and ruffle of same
round yoke and sleeves.....\$1.10

Ladies' Drawers, umbrella style, made of
cambric, finished with deep flounce,
edged with lace, yoke hand.....35c

Ladies' Drawers, your choice of two
styles, either cambric or muslin, edged
with deep ruffle of fine embroidery and
cluster of tucks above.....48c

Ladies' Drawers, umbrella style, made of
fine cambric, finished with deep flounce,
edged with lace, yoke hand.....58c

Ladies' Drawers, your choice of several
styles, all umbrella style, trimmed in
lace or embroidery.....85c

Ladies' Chemises, made of good muslin,
pompadour yoke of Hamburg embroidery,
edge of the same on neck and
sleeves, usual value 60c; now.....50c

Ladies' White Petticoats, made of good
muslin, deep Spanish flounce of cambric,
usual value 60c; now.....48c

Ladies' White Petticoats, made of good
muslin, deep cambric flounce, with
ruffle of Hamburg embroidery and
cambric dust ruffle.....68c

Ladies' White Petticoats, made of good
muslin, deep cambric flounce, with
ruffle of Hamburg embroidery and
cambric dust ruffle.....73c

Corsets. P. D. Corsets slight-
ly soiled, which we
will close out this
week at less than
cost.

50c for.....\$2.50
60c for.....\$3.00
\$1.00 for.....\$5.00
(sizes 18, 19, 20, 21)
Also a beautiful long
waist Silk Corset,
in light blue, pink
and lavender (sizes
18 and 19), \$2.00,
worth \$6.00.

Men's Furnishings LUCK is on the side of
the masculine mem-
bers of the family.
They'll not sneer at "bargains" when they
read these quotations.

Men's fancy Flannel Overshirts, extra
value, reduced from.....50c

Men's heavy-weight Fleece-lined
Shirts and Drawers, reduced.....48c

Men's fancy trimmed Night
Shirts, reduced from 50c to.....39c

Men's heavy-weight Fleece-lined
Shirts and Drawers, reduced.....48c

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Men's heavy-weight Fleece-lined
Shirts and Drawers, reduced.....48c

Barr's

(St. Louis)

Price Autocrat is
inexorable. "Every article
must go," means that
the prices are marked so
low that this
result is already assured.

Boys' Clothing

WE'VE finished our inventory and sum up
the result in this sentence: "Too many Suits,
Reefers and Knee Pants. They must be
sold. We've marked them at prices that mean a saving
to you of at least one-third, if you buy now. We quote
below a few of the Great Bargains.

EIGHT STYLES Boys' All-Wool Knee Suits (sizes 3 to 16 years).....\$2.48

small sizes, vestee style; large sizes,
plain double-breasted; Stock Taking Price.....\$2.48

TWENTY-THREE STYLES, same as above, strictly All-Wool,
regular \$5 and \$6 value.....\$3.98

THIRTY STYLES, same make as above, in Cheviots, Tweeds and
Cassimeres; some imported cloths; and sold
at \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9; Stock Taking Price.....\$4.95

ELEVEN STYLES of All-Wool Chinchilla and Frieze Reefers,
some have large storm collars, bound or unbound; some have
velvet collars; also in large sailor collars, richly braided; none
sold less than \$5, some at \$6;
Stock Taking Price.....\$3.48

ALL-WOOL KNEE PANTS that sold at
75c will go at.....47c

Boys' Clothing Department Second Floor, Next to Cloak Department.

Books ALL odd volumes, all that show
even the slightest mark of
handling, are listed with the "left overs"
at half or less. Look over the titles and
see if an addition to your library is timely
at these prices.

Shakespeare's Works—3 vols.,
cloth.....\$2.00

Prose Masterpieces—3 vols.,
cloth.....\$1.75

Humorous Masterpieces—
3 vols.....\$1.75

Tennyson's Poems—reduced
from \$5.00 to.....\$3.35

Hume's England—5 vols.,
cloth.....\$1.60

Life of Dickens—2 vols.,
cloth.....\$2.00

Letters from My Mill—by
Alphonse Daudet.....\$1.50

Gems of American Art—
reduced from \$3.00 to.....\$3.00

A Treasury of English Sonnets—
by Main.....\$1.34

Plutarch, for boys.....\$1.00

Girls' Own.....\$1.65

Harper's.....\$1.75

Round Table.....\$1.65

Boys' Own.....\$1.65

Our Childhood's Favorites.....50c

Chronicles of the Reign of Charles the
IX—by Prosper.....95c

Box Paper—24 sheets paper
and 50 envelopes (a box).....15c

Box Paper—24 sheets paper and
24 envelopes.....10c

Tally Cards
(a dozen).....10c

Shoes SHOE counting is over. If your
size is here, you'll save almost
the price of an extra pair of shoes.

Ladies' Finest Patent Leather Button
Shoes, kid tops, hand turned.....\$4.00

Ladies' Best Patent Leather
Shoes, hand welt soles, \$5.00;
reduced to.....\$2.50

150 pairs of Ladies' Pink and Blue Satin
Overslippers, regular price
\$3.00; as long as they last.....98c

Men's Furnishings LUCK is on the side of
the masculine mem-
bers of the family.
They'll not sneer at "bargains" when they
read these quotations.

Men's fancy Flannel Overshirts, extra
value, reduced from.....50c

Men's heavy-weight Fleece-lined
Shirts and Drawers, reduced.....48c

Men's fancy trimmed Night
Shirts, reduced from 50c to.....39c

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Shirts and Drawers, reduced.....48c

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER.
PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.
Daily and Sunday—Per Week.....10 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month.....30 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....\$3.00
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.
Daily and Sunday—Per Week.....10 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month.....30 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....\$3.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum.....\$3.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum.....\$3.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum.....\$3.00

Entered at the Postoffice at St. Louis as second-class matter.
Postpaid by money order, draft or in registered letter.
Don't send checks on your local bank.
The price of the Post-Dispatch on all railroad trains and in all railroad stations outside of St. Louis will be 5 CENTS per copy daily and 10 CENTS Sundays. Anyone who is charged a higher rate than this will please report same to us, giving name of road, of station, and number of train.
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.
Address all communications to—
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POST-DISPATCH, St. Louis.

NO REDUCTION.

Postmaster Carlisle's telegram from Washington notifying him not to reduce the letter carriers until he receives specific orders from Assistant Postmaster-General Heath is good news. It forebodes a complete defeat of the foolish scheme to cut down the delivery service in cities on account of a small deficiency.

Since the Post-Dispatch first called attention to the order and denounced it, public sentiment against it, here and in other cities, has grown in force until it became apparent to the Washington authorities that the order was a stupendous blunder, which would bring great discredit and criticism on the Administration. It was made apparent that it involved a great hardship and injustice to city people.

But St. Louisans should not stop with the defeat of this order for a reduction of the carrier force and of our mail facilities. St. Louis is entitled to more carriers and better facilities. The fight against the order brought out the fact that St. Louis is discriminated against in the matter of mail service.

Now it is discovered that there is no money for a special charter election to provide money for street construction. St. Louis doesn't seem to have money for anything but salaries and junkets for municipal officers.

THE KILLING PACE.

Within a month four young women of high social position have committed suicide under circumstances which seemed to indicate sympathetic motives. One was shot under suspicious circumstances.

The suicide of Miss Lella Herbert, the daughter of ex-Secretary Herbert, was followed by that of an intimate friend, Miss Anna Virginia Wells. A few days after, Miss Mary Walte, daughter of the ex-Governor of Colorado, took poison. Then Lucile Blackburn Lane was shot under peculiar circumstances and Harriet Keith Owens, a friend of Miss Lane in Kentucky, immediately after reading of the shooting, put a bullet through her brain.

All of these young women were petted daughters of society. They were carefully guarded from hardships. The condition of mind and body, which would lead them to seek self-destruction, was not caused by the pinch of poverty, the strain of work or the worries of women who must toil in the household or the shop.

Aside from the possibility of morbid emotional excitement to which all human beings are liable, there was no strain upon them, except the strain of social activity and rivalry. Does the conjunction of suicidal attempts indicate a tendency in that direction among the women of society? Has high society struck the pace that kills?

Boss Hanna has split the Republican party in Ohio and wiped it out in Louisiana. If a boss could be sued for political damages, the Republican party could throw Hanna into bankruptcy.

DANGEROUS GREATNESS.

Dr. Dewey told his fellow New York Republicans that New York is the political center of the United States and intimated that it should and would be the controlling influence in national politics.

"More and more," said the genial Doctor, "as the years roll by, will Cabinet Ministers, Senators and Congressmen gather in New York." Unfortunately, the tendency on the part of the Government officials to gather in New York has been growing for some time, much to the disadvantage and displeasure of the rest of the country. The country is opposed to it.

Purely commercial and financial interests are dominant in New York, and Adam Smith wisely observed that these interests could not be trusted to control legislation and governmental action. New York is a parasite, in the sense that it feeds and thrives on the wealth produced by the rest of the country. It is a sorry day for the creature supporting a parasite when the parasite becomes its master.

Abraham Lincoln, a dead President, can give out no offices. How does Mr. Pingle expect politicians of to-day to turn to Lincoln?

LYING STATISTICS.

A striking example of how statistics may be made to lie is furnished in the sophistry with regard to the dangers of railway traveling put forward by President Ripley of the Santa Fe Railroad Co. He quotes the writer who, basing his figures on the fact that in 1896 over 3,000,000 passengers were carried safely for one who was killed, said:

You will have to travel 72,000,000 miles on the cars before your turn comes to be killed, and 450,000 miles before you are injured. If you travel twenty miles every day 200 days in the year you can keep at it for 753 years before your turn comes to be hurt.

How does this alter the fact that a passenger on a railway may be killed before he has traveled a mile?

During 1896, 181 passengers and 1861 railroad employees (or one employee for each 100 miles of track) were killed. Regarding the fatalities to railway men, Mr. Ripley makes the following statistical comparison:

Last year the trains on the railways ran over 300,000 miles, of which over 300,000 were at passenger speed, yet only one employee's life was sacrificed for every 451,000 miles.

Such a use of figures is a travesty. A common

sense. If one employee is killed for every 100 miles of line operated, that fact remains, and no juggling with the figures can alter it.

Such reasoning as this merely strengthens the popular belief that the great corporations are soulless.

The Administration's criminal delay in its Cuban policy cannot now be excused by activity in war preparations. Cuba alone has whipped Spain, and the present fussiness and bluster as to the army and navy are absurd. Meanwhile, Americans in Havana are in constant danger.

VIEWS OF PLUTOCRACY.

Two views of the seamy side of the Ohio senatorial contest were presented in yesterday's Post-Dispatch.

One view was given in the testimony taken by the Legislative Investigating Committee concerning the negotiations for the purchase of the vote of Representative Oels by Senator Hanna's agents. Boyce and Hollenbeck, the alleged purchasing agents, were watched by the anti-Hanna men. Detectives were kept on their tracks and their telephone conversations were overheard and taken down. Bribery and threats on one side and spying, sneaking and eavesdropping on the other. The thing is disgusting.

In an adjoining column the Rev. Dr. Palmore described the scenes he witnessed at the Hanna headquarters in the Neil House, where a horde of Hanna workers drank, yelled, fought, swore, spat on the floor and either hatched plots for their political master or received orders to do his work. These were the political dependents of the boss who hung on his skirts, eating his meat, drinking his liquor and doing his dirty work. It suggested the last scene in the life of a debauched democracy, where the two extremes of society—the plutocrats and the thugs who live on their bounty—get together to rule and pluck the country.

Can the American people stand the conditions in the election of members of their highest legislature revealed in the Ohio senatorial contest? It is not a solitary instance, but an example of existing conditions.

Can free government long exist under such conditions?

While Mrs. Green sits in her office in the Chemical Bank in New York and plays with Wall Street deals involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, women and little children toil here to help swell the immense fortune she is daily increasing. Her father was a prominent citizen here, known as "Black Hawk."

In Fall River the operatives themselves own stock in the very mills where they work. Here the small owner is not a feature.

The Governor of North Carolina is now saying to the Governor of South Carolina, and all the other Governors, through the Post-Dispatch, that cotton mills are not only multiplying in North Carolina, but are very profitable there.

Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy all outrank the United States on the sea in time of peace. Were war to come, the ranking might be considerably changed.

In the Chicago gerrymander it is said an attempt has been made to bunch the honest men. If the Windy City has a bunch of honest men she is to be congratulated. All cities very much need such clusters.

If Boss Croker could have his way he would go into Greater New York's treasury for funds for a skyscraper prison to be packed with newspaper editors.

Explorer Nansen is weary of the lecture platform and has canceled his engagement. He had the knack of putting his audience in sympathy with himself.

Zola declares that he can prove the truth of all he has said in defense of Dreyfus. Doubtless the Government will see that he does not.

If North Carolina cotton mills can make dividends of 15 per cent, a big mill in St. Louis ought to make good profits for its owners.

The German battleships that are to cost \$5,000,000 each are likely to sink the taxpayers before they sink the enemy.

The New England looms are so quiet that anything Mr. Dingley has to say ought to be easily heard.

POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

The letter carriers certainly must not be reduced until after Valentine Day.

The electrolysis lightning strikes in all places, and as often in one place as it likes.

Who reigned while one of Mr. Hanna's Columbus saloon bills was running up to \$7000?

Neuralgia can make a temporary pestmist of even so good an old man as Mr. Gladstone.

There were 2000 divorces in Indiana in 1897. The Hoosier calendar should be sent to the hospital.

The curious whistle should have been blown on the two Illinois hard schoolboys who murdered their teacher.

According to the Rev. W. P. Palmore, there were heavy jags as well as close phases in Mr. Hanna's senatorial contest.

A great deal of steam and electricity would be necessary to pull out all the loads that become wretchedly heavy when the country is in a fever.

The man in Ohio who paid off two debts by giving his two daughters in marriage to his creditors is not worrying over Schenck's baby theories.

The Illinois widow who has resigned her pension of \$5 because she is heir to an estate of \$200,000 is helping some in our Uncle Sam's dire financial straits.

Missouri Republicans continue to flock to Washington in more or less damnable odors. Postmaster General Gary's profanity will be of no avail so long as there is a pie or a pie crust in sight.

The immense meteor that has just fallen in Montana, making the earth quake for twenty miles, may have killed Mr. Joseph Mulhatten. Has Joseph been in that part of the country recently?

WHAT THE MILL STRIKE MEANS TO THE WOMEN OF NEW BEDFORD.

How the Mule Spinner, Worked by Men, Went Out and the Ring Spinner Took Its Place. Women and Girls Being More Tractable Were Put in Place of the Men in the Mill. Now the Task of Grinding the Girls and Women Down to Mere Machines Has Been Commenced.



Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 22.—More than 4000 women and children of the dinner-pail brigade of New England have left the mills in protest against a cut down of wages which threatens the very existence of a majority of the 9000 operatives of this city and of 20,000 all over New England.

Before March 1 these 4000 may be joined by 12,000 in Fall River, only 12 miles away, and New Bedford's sister city.

The mills here, although run by corporations, are owned by fewer people and by people much better off than the mill owners in Fall River. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the United States, is one of the large owners. Although often her great reputation as a financier does not break the cotton manufacturers' rule that shuts women out from the directorate and management of mills, her interests are extensive.

While Mrs. Green sits in her office in the Chemical Bank in New York and plays with Wall Street deals involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, women and little children toil here to help swell the immense fortune she is daily increasing. Her father was a prominent citizen here, known as "Black Hawk."

In Fall River the operatives themselves own stock in the very mills where they work. Here the small owner is not a feature.

The 4000 women are out on what is termed a "strike."

In reality it is a declaration of the right of the wage earners to obey the dictates of human nature. If the men and women of New Bedford and of all the cotton manufacturing centers of New England were unmarried and did not obey the Scriptural injunction to go forth and multiply there would be no strike.

Many of the New Bedford operatives are prospecting. They have no incomes. They are unmarried.

By far the larger number are in bitter distress. It is because they have dared to marry. Their wives and little children suffer for it.

The unmarried, prosperous mill operatives who own their own homes and who have sufficient clothing to make a presentable appearance have joined the strike in defense of those who bear burdens in the form of other human beings to provide for. Although a large proportion of the 4000 female strikers stand for the class that should be protected, they have become a factor of extreme importance. For 20 years mill owners have been putting in operation a simple plan to render them of even greater importance.

Even since the strike began this work has been going on. It is a determined effort on the part of the manufacturers to supplant men in a certain line of work by women, because the latter are more pliant and will work for less wages.

To understand the vital importance of the women and children in this movement the facts must be told. The first great labor organization to win against the manufacturers was the spinners of Fall River. They are all men.

Not a woman among them. The men organized. The male spinners held the power on the industrial throne. They paid heavily, and started to acquire a financial reserve that should make them almost inviolable.

Then came along a ring-frame spinning machine. It could be run by girls. The mill men took it to their hearts' desire.

"We will abolish every male in the country," said the owner. "Men strike. The power of these male spinners must be destroyed. We can only do it by utterly obliterating them from the industrial

WHAT HETTY GREEN SAYS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—After a few moments of commonplace talk, a Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter said to Mrs. Green: "I see that the women in some of your Massachusetts mills have struck for higher wages. This must be a great worry to you."

"Oh," she replied, "I never let a little thing like that worry me. They'll soon be back to work."

"But do you not think that this thing will be very hard on them?"

"Well, it'll be a good thing if it is. They shouldn't have gone on strike."

"But I suppose the poor people must have had some reason for doing so?"

"That is not for me to say. I am not directly connected with the administration of the mills. But I am sure they got enough; all they're worth."

"I suppose you ought to know, Mrs. Green, but it seems that the wages were very small."

"They can't expect to be millionaires." "Then you do not think they'll win?"

"No, of course they won't. But say, you're not interviewing me, are you?"

problem. Put the girls in their place at once. The labor leaders knew this. They had to watch the mules replaced by ring-frames and see the wives and daughters of former mule spinners supplant their husbands and fathers.

But the mule spinners' associations waxed mightily through their increasing savings. One is worth \$30,000, another has \$50,000. Most of them paid 50 cents a week into the treasury. As their number decreased the organization still held its sway. It was the national organization of these mule spinners that gave permission to the New Bedford mills to strike, with the promise of support.

When the mill men have driven out these mule spinners the mule spinner organization will fall, so they believe. The girls who supplant the men will be as soft as green wax in the hands of the manufacturers. They will not strike, or if they do they can be easily influenced. In the last week many of these girls have organized.

Aside from the always predominant woman question the women strikers become, through this attack, the most important factor in the business, of the highest importance.

The whole affair centers in a sex fight that brings misery to women and children, especially to the girls who dare to marry. Half of these 4000 women of New Bedford are under conditions that are several degrees worse than those of women in other manufacturing centers. They are born to struggle through the first few years of their lives without seeing their parents in daylight, except on Sundays.

Here is Mary Copey. She's a widow with five children. They live in a Wamsutter millhouse—a wretched place which the company will not repair. Accumulated dust, dirt, and the smoke of many years cover its walls. It is grimy. The mill refuses to fix anything. The mistress of this home wakes up her oldest boy and hurries to the mill with her breakfast in one hand and her youngest child in the other. She is lucky enough to be flush in another part. General and dress well, have a good dinner and a small space in one hall.

In Fall River lives an old man who had five daughters. They were his capital. He drove them

and the general shape of the corona was similar to the eclipses of 1888 and 1896. It extended to the distances nearly two diameters from the sun. The greatest extension was along the line of the sun's equator.

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

The Emperor More of a Politician Than Bismarck and Swaps Favors With the Vatican. Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

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BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The German Emperor made his first visit to Athens and Constantinople in 1883. This year he will visit Jerusalem as the honored guest of the Sultan, in order to talk over the situation there, according to tradition, the last emperor to do so.

Greeks, Catholics and Protestants have quarreled for centuries over the place. The Emperor's visit will be a monument to its value in Christian eyes. It is a master stroke for the Kaiser, a Protestant prince, to acquire it without a blow and immediately offer it to his Catholic subjects.

This generosity may be blended with the expectation that the Pope will assist in turning Catholic votes at the next election. It is, at least, a reversal of the German policy when Catholic obedience was sought by means of fines and imprisonment.

Prince Henry's sailing from Kiel to the Mediterranean for the purpose of being sanctified by the blessing of German Catholic archbishops.

What Bismarck could not do with violence the Emperor accomplishes easily by a soft word.

At the same time, however, his Prime Minister, Holnbohe, has fulminated violent threats against the Prussian Poles who dare to love their language and country.

That he should make a demonstration against the Roman Catholic Poles just while his Emperor is earning the gratitude of the Pope by protecting his subjects abroad shows that the Russian police are busy with domiciliary visits in Warsaw.

THE ECLIPSE AS SEEN IN INDIA.

An Excellent View Obtained and Photographs Taken by the Observers.

TAANI, British India, between Amrasi and Nagpur, Jan. 22.—The observers of the eclipse of the sun to-day by E. W. Maunder and C. T. Waite was most successful. The sky was perfectly clear and the light during the middle of the totality equaled a full moon. The general shape of the sun's corona was the same as in the eclipse of 1888 and 1896. The corona extended over two diameters from the sun and its greatest extent was along the sun's equator. Photographs were obtained on a scale of four-fifths inch to the sun's diameter and also on the scale of one-fifth inch to the sun's diameter. The spectrum of the corona was successfully observed with an opera glass and a direct vision prism in one of the eye pieces. Three photographs of the corona were obtained on a scale of seven-tenths inch to the sun's diameter and also on the scale of one-tenth inch. Good spectrum photographs were obtained.

The spectrum of the flash was obtained with a prismatic camera and a six-inch telescope. The observations were successful. The light in the middle of totality was greater than the full moon.

COUNT PLUNKETT DEFEATED.

The Parnellite Candidate for St. Stephens Green Beaten by a Unionist. Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

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DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—Intense popular excitement greeted the defeat of Count Plunkett, Parnellite candidate for St. Stephens Green Division, by the Unionist, Lawyer Campbell. Compared with the last contest, the Unionist majority was reduced two-thirds, because the Nationalists united against the Parnellite candidate.

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ANXIETY ABOUT GLADSTONE.

His Friends Alarmed at the Latest Accounts of the Statesman's Condition. Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

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LONDON, Jan. 22.—Gladstone's health excites anxiety. Only a few days ago George Armstrong spoke cheerfully about his health and had no intention of going to Cannes. As he is Mr. Gladstone's most intimate friend, this was most satisfactory, but now he too, shares the universal anxiety and is hastening to his friend's bedside.

Visitors at Kiel for the opening of the Baltic Canal in 1896 were forcibly struck by an illustration of Gladstone's physical condition. Even to those who had treated him indelicately, Gladstone was on a friend's yachts in a small boat, being towed only half an hour from Bismarck's house, some of the party called upon by the German statesman and his wife.

As the German Chancellor had profited by every opportunity for being hostile to Gladstone, this would seem to have been a good time for him to have retired from office, to exchange privileges. Bismarck, however, did not even write a line asking the venerable English statesman to have a cup of tea with him. The few who knew of this were surprised, but the greatest surprise must after all be that of Bismarck, who after 30 years of power, such as no Prime Minister ever enjoyed, is dismissed from office, with not a political party disposed to recall him, while Gladstone, a retired country gentleman, moves to his last resting place, honored by every man who speaks English as a glorious exponent of government by a great people.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

ACTOR TERRISS' WILL.

Theatrical People Were Mistaken as Only a Cottage Was Left to Miss Milward. Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

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LONDON, Jan. 22.—Actor Terriss bequeathed only his country cottage in Berkshire to Miss Milward. Theatrical people thought he would leave her a considerable slice of his fortune. His personality proved to be weak. He left her a cottage that was a spoke in the wheel of trust for his three children.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THE CENTURY—"A Stranger in New York." OLYMPIA—"One Round of Pleasure." FORTY-FOURTH STREET—"American Mahatma."

IMPERIAL—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." HOPKINS—"The Banker's Daughter." HAVLINS—"Shall We Forgive Her?" STANDARDS—"The Banker's Daughter." MATINEES TO-MORROW.

IMPERIAL—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." HOPKINS—"The Banker's Daughter." HAVLINS—"Shall We Forgive Her?" STANDARDS—"The Banker's Daughter."

BABY IN THE BATH.

Grandmother Says It Was on the Doorstep—The Mother Denies This.

The cruel manner in which a 7-week-old baby was buffeted about by its parents was called to the attention of the Fourth District police and had a sequel yesterday.

About 6 o'clock Friday evening Mrs. Catherine Slattery of 276 Thomas street, called at the Fourth District station and reported that a baby had been left in a basket on her doorstep; that it was drenched with rain and she wanted the police to take charge of it. They did so, and a half hour later the infant was in the tender care of the good sisters of St. Anne's Foundling Asylum.

When comes the sequel. Yesterday afternoon a pretty young woman appeared at the station and inquired about the baby.

The young woman was Mrs. Mary J. Slattery. She said that the 7-week-old baby was her own, and that she had left it on her doorstep. She said that the young woman had with her another infant that was just beginning to crawl and walk.

"This is my child, too," said the distressed mother, "and I must have the other. Starvation for all three of us forced me to the decision to give them up, but I can't. I will keep them as long as breath remains in me."

Mrs. Catherine Slattery nor no one at her home found my baby at her door. This is the truth of the matter: William Slattery, the son of Mrs. Catherine Slattery, is my husband. He has deserted me. Yesterday I carried the children to 276 Thomas street. I called for my baby, but he came to the door. I told him that I was starving and that he would have to care for the babies.

"He suddenly said he would, took them in the house and I returned to my most bare room at 143 O'Fallon street. This is my home. I called for my baby, but he came to the door. I told him that I was starving and that he would have to care for the babies."

"If my baby lay on the doorstep of its grandmother's home, she would not put it there."

Mrs. Slattery said she wanted to take the baby from St. Anne's, and that she would sent with her to obtain the little one's release. Last night she had her children at home.

CAUGHT IN A WOLF TRAP.

The Steel Springs Closed Upon a Child and Caused Its Death.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Jan. 22.—Nellie, the 3-year-old child of Jonas Bestow, living north of the place, caught its hand in a steel spring trap which had been placed by her older brother this morning, and caused death before assistance reached her. The trap was set on the bank of the river, and the child, it is thought, had went to it upon leaving the house this morning. It was 3 o'clock this afternoon when its dead body was found.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Favorable Report on Southwest Pass Appropriation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported favorably today the resolution appropriating \$10,000

HARRY STEELE MORRISON, THE ILLINOIS BOY REPORTER, INTERVIEWS THE PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES.



THE REPORTER.

I HAVE just been to Washington, where I went to have an interview with President McKinley. I had not seen him since my return from Europe, and I hoped he would be glad to see me after my numerous adventures.

When I reached Washington I went into the White House and joined the big crowd of waiting, hoping office-seekers in the outer office. They must have the patience of Job if they ever get to the President's room, for first they must see Secretary Porter, and after this they must pass the great, self-complacent colored man that stands guard at the door.

This doorkeeper is the autocrat of the room, and he makes people stand around. He practiced his art on me when I first arrived, but he soon learned that he could do nothing with me. I had met him before. He seemed to think that I was a red-headed boy of no importance whatever.

"You might as well go back where you came from," he said loftily, "because you won't see the President in a year."

I ordered him to take my name to Secretary Porter in a way that impressed him and prevailed upon him to do so. His eyes almost popped out of his head when Mr. Porter directed that I should be brought in.

I was glad to see that Secretary Porter remembered my visit to President McKinley last May. Mr. Porter wanted to know of my experience abroad, and he was very earnest in his congratulations when I told him of the success I had. After a short conversation I arranged with him to see the President the next day. I left the White House much encouraged.

The next day when I arrived at the executive mansion the President was closeted with the members of the Cabinet. It was said that they were discussing Cuban affairs. I determined not to interrupt them. I felt that when the Cabinet had at last reached that important matter it should not be interrupted under any circumstances.

I sat in the room and watched the office-seekers. They looked very anxious and miserable. I had not long to wait. Secretary Porter came to me and said that Mr. McKinley would receive me. The colored doorkeeper seemed to think that the world was upside down.

"The President is very anxious to see you, after your wonderful trip," said Mr. Porter to me, "but you mustn't stay very long when you get in. The Postmaster General is waiting to see the President."

"Oh, I won't stay but a few minutes," I replied, "unless, of course, the President wants me to. I do not want to interrupt the business of the government."

The usher opened the door and I marched in. The President was standing in the middle of the room. He came forward a few steps to meet me. He smiled and made me feel as if I was one of his best friends.

"Good morning, my dear young man," he said; "you don't know how very glad I am to see you back again." He acted as if he would rather see me than anyone else on earth, and he made me feel at home.

"Well," I said, "I am very glad to get back again. I would rather be here than anywhere else in the world."

"That's right," said the President. "But you had a very successful trip, did you not?"

"Oh, yes," I said, "but I want your advice on some very important matters."

The President laughed heartily. I never heard a man laugh better than the President. It makes you feel good to hear him. It comes out so naturally and there is so much of it.

"Come and sit down," he said, "and I will try and set your mind at rest, if possible."

He walked to the great flat-topped desk and sat down, still chuckling. He leaned back in his chair like a man who was taking a rest and enjoying himself. He motioned me to sit in the chair near him. We were all alone in the room.

"Now, Mr. McKinley," I said, "I don't want to take up too much of your time, but I should like to have your opinion about going to college. I don't want to go very bad, but maybe I had better not."

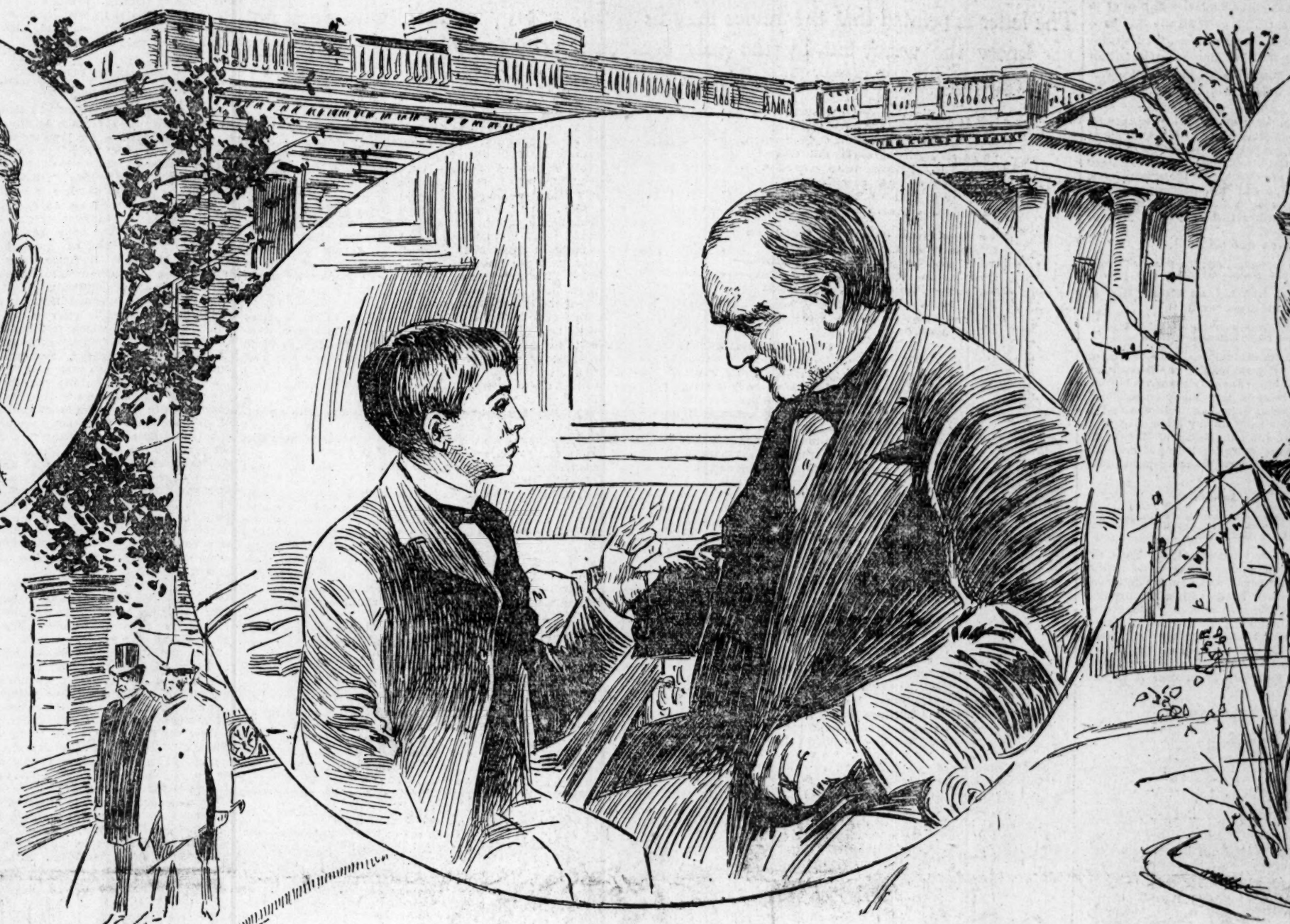
"You ought to go by all means if you can," he said seriously. "I think that every boy should go to college. It will broaden your mind, you know, and make you a better man."

When President McKinley talks that way he makes you feel that he means it, and that he is giving you the result of his experience and best judgment. He made me feel that he took a real interest in me and my welfare.

"But what if I don't go to college?" I asked him. "I won't get a college education then, will I?"

The President moved about in his chair, looked at me and then looked away.

"Well, you know, I hadn't better answer that," he replied. "If you are like some politicians you won't get a college education."



THE INTERVIEW IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

I didn't ask him if Mark Hanna has a college education. I didn't think it would be proper under the circumstances. What I did ask was: "Do you think it a creditable ambition for a boy to look forward to being a politician?" "It is a creditable thing for a boy to want to be President," he returned, and that is all I could get ward to being President of the United States." I asked: "When you were a boy did you used to look for-"



THE PRESIDENT.

"What?" I exclaimed, "is it possible that you didn't sometimes think about being in the White House?"

"Not for many, many years."

"Why, I thought it was the dearest ambition of all boys and most men."

The President didn't say anything. He half started to rise, and then he turned and looked at the papers on his desk. I knew that he was about decided to send me away, so I hastened to change the subject. I wondered that he had let me remain so long anyway.

"Do you think that Cuba and Hawaii and the tariff will be national questions when the boys of to-day are men?" I asked him.

"Oh, my dear young man," he said, laughing, "it would not do for me to answer that."

"I didn't suppose that you would," I said, "but anyhow you hope they will be settled before then?"

He laughed again as he remarked that I was persistent. "You know that I never give interviews at all," he went on, "and you must not expect me to answer such questions."

"May I ask you for your photograph and autograph before I go?" I asked. "I have Mr. Gladstone's and several others."

"Yes, I'll give you one. Tell Mr. Porter to bring me the photograph. And now good-bye to you. I hope to see you again some time."

HARRY STEELE MORRISON.
The Boy Reporter.

MARIE DURAND, THE OLDEST BEING ON EARTH TO-DAY.

PARIS, Jan. 4, 1898.

"At the request of Monsieur, the representative of the Sunday Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, I, Jean Baptiste Bachasson, formerly Maire of the municipality of Auberville, in the Arrondissement of Langres, in the department of Haute-Marne, certify to the best of my knowledge and belief the charbonniers, Marie Durand, is more than 130 years of age. She was born, according to the records in the Marie, in September, 1769, and I myself recollect the centenary of her wedding day, in January, 1885. She is well known in the Arrondissement, and I have known her ever since I came here, forty-six years ago."

JEAN BAPTISTE BACHASSON.
Ancien-Maire, Auberville.

IS there any evidence to show that if our ancestors took proper care of themselves, and of us, their descendants, we should continue to go on living like the oaks of the forest or the patriarchs of the Bible?

An answer is suggested by a Sunday Post-Dispatch representative, after seeing and talking with Marie Durand, the oldest woman—and in all probability the oldest human being—now on earth. This is what the Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter says:

"It was a wet night when I arrived from Paris at Auberville, in the department of Haute-Marne. I was very glad to get in out of the long, slippery and shiny street which forms the village, particularly as I knew that here if anywhere I would hear something of the whereabouts and mode of life of the more-than-centenarian."

"I was not disappointed, for even as I was eating my fried rabbit and drinking a half bottle of the excellent local claret, I got the waiter to tell me about her."

"My faith, yes," he said as he whisked around. "Monsieur can see for himself. If Monsieur could make her see him, why that would be another thing. Oh, perfectly," he went on in answer to a further question. "She remembers a deal, and—Monsieur understands—she has a deal to remember."

"Next morning my first step was to go to the Maire and get the address of M. Bachasson, who had certified Lady Glenesk when she wrote concerning the case in 1885, that it was a perfectly well-authenticated instance of extraordinary longevity. M. Bachasson was in—himself a man over 70—and he was good enough to confirm all he had told Lady Glenesk."

"The date of Marie's birth," he said, "is Sept. 22, 1769. She was married in 1794 and again, I believe, in 1803. It makes me young every time I see her," he said.

"Would M. Bachasson oblige the Sunday Post-Dispatch with a note, a certificate or something of that sort?" I asked.

"Perfectly, perfectly," he replied, and between us we drew up the certificate which accompanies this article."

"My next step was to find a photographer, but such an artist was unknown in Auberville. So I had to fall back on my little kodak, which has often served me in good stead. Thus armed, I found my way to the Rue St. Jacques, where Marie's great-



MARIE DURAND, WHO CAN PROVE THAT SHE IS 130 YEARS OLD.

granddaughter, Mme. Coudart, keeps a shop for the sale of wood and charcoal. As I went in I nearly fell over a mite of a thing that was toddling about the entrance and who immediately set up a cry of "Grandmoo! grandmoo!"—a contraction among French children for grandmother.

"An elderly woman came out, and I asked if I could see Marie Durand."

"Mals oui, mals oui," she said, after I had explained my mission. "You'll find her, as usual, dosing by the fire."

"I confess I had expected to see the merest wreck of humanity, all wrinkled and shriveled. But no. I found a fairly upright figure seated in a square armchair next a small stove, and the only trace of extraordinary old age was in the mouth, drawn down a little at one side, the prominent face bones and the watery and nearly sightless eyes. There were very few wrinkles, but I noticed that she had hardly any hair."

"The great-granddaughter had informed me beforehand that Marie was a bit deaf, so I spoke very loudly."

"Do you know how old you are?" I shouted.

"The half-sightless eyes looked full at me, then traveled to her great-granddaughter and finally came back to me."

"No, I don't know for certain," she replied in a very thin voice.

"More than a hundred?" I suggested, cheerfully, as if a hundred years were, in her case, hardly worth mentioning.

"O, mon Dieu! broke in the great-granddaughter; Mme. Coudart, 'she was a hundred, Monsieur, years and years ago.'"

The old lady shook her head, as what Mme. Coudart said was a rather melancholy truth.

"Marie," I then shouted, "did you ever hear of Napoleon Bonaparte?"

"The old dame looked into the fire as if she saw something there. And perhaps she did, considering how many governments she had lived under."

"Napoleon Premier? Pour sur, il est grand soldat—en bon villain, auzai. Oui, Je me rappelle. They used to sing the 'Carmagnole' in the street. I hear them still at times."

"And where are all your children?" was another question.

"Ah, les pauvres petites! Where are they?" she echoed. Then she shut her eyes and after a bit seemed to come to life, for she asked for 'Marcel.' It was the little thing I had nearly stumbled over."

"The child heard his name and stilled up to the old woman's chair. It was then that they seemed so great a contrast that I decided to kodak them together. It took a good deal, however, to make Marie understand what was required of her. At length, with the help of Mme. Coudart, I got her and the child into a patch of garden behind the house, and, putting the child in the square-armed chair, got a fairly successful snapshot."

"Well," I said, as I was going, "let me tell you you have a great curiosity living with you in your aged relative."

"O, as to that, Monsieur," Madame said, "we don't take much notice of grandmoor. For, see you, Monsieur, we have known her all our lives."

"And so you expect her to live another year?"

"Why not, Monsieur?" Madame said, as if she was a little surprised at such a question. "She always says to herself every New Year's Day that she is going to keep out of the cemetery for a few years longer!"

POETICITIS THE LATEST AND MOST VIRULENT OF DISEASES.

Thoughts Suggested to the Post-Dispatch Poet by the Recent Demise of a Rhymester Who Was Long a Character in Missouri.

BY J. GETCHER GUNN.



POETICITIS is the most malignant of diseases known to science. It is both contagious and incurable. Even the strongest hypodermic injection of horse sense will not faze it; nor will the most assiduous application of the horse laugh loosen its hold on its victim. In a few cases persons of strong constitution and remarkable longevity have outgrown it, just as there have been cases of 20-pound babies at birth. But they are few and far between. In most cases the victims die early.

There is nothing more pathetic than the sight of a young person who is addicted to the rhyming habit.

At first it appears in the form of an airy fancy; then it becomes a habit; then a disease.

There is no anti-toxin that will relieve the malady. There is no Keely cure for the rhymester. There is no knife sharp enough, no mustard plaster strong enough, no sugar big enough to cut out, draw out or bore out the poisonous germ. Only death can remove the taint.

In my day I have seen many sad examples of the balefulness of rhyme. It is more deadly than cholera, yellow fever and smallpox combined. They kill only the body. Rhyme dries the blood, warps the faculties and blights the whole life.

Many a man has spoiled a good household to make a bad poet. Many a maiden who might have become an illustrious kitchen mechanic has degenerated into a poetess of mildewed passion and tried to force "broke" to rhyme with "hope." Young men who might have made their marks as stable boys or hotel porters have allowed themselves to be swept away from their moorings by a wave of sentiment and carried far out upon the ocean of Mediocrity.

The Spirit of Rhyme is the curse of the century. It was this that carried off John Keats, who allowed his "fiery particle" to be snuffed out by an unfeeling article; the same that made a dreamer of Shelley, a rake of Byron and a drunkard of Burns; the same that made a "dope" fiend of Coleridge, a dolt of Southey and a maniac of William Watson; the same that has caused a whole army of country editors to commit suicide, and has made anarchists, atheists and anthropophagians out of hundreds of bright young men who handle "copy" for the great metropolitan dailies.

"O, thou invisible spirit of wine!" ejaculated William Shakespeare, deprecatingly, in a moment of sober thought.

"O, thou invisible spirit of poetry!" cries the wise man of to-day, gazing upon the ruin it has wrought.

"Is sadder than all sad things To know that the heart's desire Is dried at its very springs, Ere the brain has commenced to tire. We strive and we end in strife; We toil and we bring forth naught; So what is the good of life, And what is the use of thought?"

This is a stanza I always think of when I see a young man or woman treading the broad way of rhyme, which leads to destruction. Being commonplace per se, they can produce nothing but platitudes; being inordinately vain, they cannot appreciate their own weakness; unaware that they are mentally sick, they fail to realize the urgent need of a physician.

What somebody ought to do is to take an ax and tap them kindly but firmly on the head and end their useless careers, just as some extremists favor the humane taking off of persons afflicted with incurable diseases.

"The poetaster who has tasted type is done for," said Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was a physician and ought to know. "He is like the man who has once been a candidate for the presidency. He feeds on the madder of his delusion all his days and his very bones grow red with the glow of his foolish fancy."

The perils of poetry were never more forcibly illustrated than in the case of Joseph Ballot of Columbia, Mo. He contracted the rhyming habit and it killed him. Even in the hour of death it asserted itself and his last words were addressed to his physician in rhyme.

Without further warning, You must call in the morning, said this inveterate rhymester. Then he died.

A short time before his last illness he was met on a country road by the doctor, who requested a rhyme. Ballot said: I will make you a rhyme For half a dime.

The nickel was produced and without further parley he said: You are like a poet, They can sing without words.

As I stood beside the lonely grave of the reformer "put," who was buried in a fence corner by request, and read the epitaph served on a dead maple tree—

Joseph Ballot is buried here. You may not know it, But he was a poet. I could not weep at this inglorious end to the life of one who seemed destined to better things. Poor man! He never knew what struck

NINE ROMANCES FROM THE LIFE OF A GIRL REVEALED BY HER IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

The following unique letter was forwarded to the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch by its recipient with this note: "You are the refuge of many in trouble. Can you not give my correspondent the good advice which her letter shows that she needs, in order that she may not make a wreck of her happiness? No one stands in greater need of good advice than a young girl who is just beginning to feel the power of her beauty and has just realized she is free from the restraints of the nursery. You can have no idea how much good you would do if you can say the word which she will hear."

The letter is printed that the advice may be given, not by a man who does not know the word, but by the only competent critics of girlhood—the women readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

There never yet was maiden With woes to equal mine; With grief my breast is laden, "From early morn till dine," Each day some new discovery I find to cure my pain. Alas, my list of lovers Is most extensive—no.

I've had my share of troubles Since last I wrote to you. Each day the number doubles—I've more than had my due. I've done with Daniel Cupid And love and lovers too. I think they're both real stupid—Don't you?



ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.

EAR LIL—Do you not remember the last time I saw you I was telling you about how many quarrels I had been having? Since that time I have been more unfortunate than ever in my "affair du coeur." I would like to tell you of some of the trials and tribulations I have with my sweethearts. As this is the last time I shall write to you as Miss Lillian Bane, I take this opportunity of telling you about what is next my heart. Just before Christmas I belonged to a dancing club. While there I met a young man, Harry Marmaduke. The club met each Thursday night. This Mr. Marmaduke appeared to like me very much. I went several evenings before I was introduced to him. It seemed as though every one took a special delight in keeping us apart. At least Ella Keane took pity on us and introduced us.

That night Mr. Marmaduke and I made up for lost time. That night Mr. Marmaduke asked me if he might call and escort me to the party the next Thursday night. I gave him permission. He then said that sometimes, on account of his business duties he could not attend the dance, and that he would write me a note on Tuesday to let me know whether he could call or not. He did not write and I did not wait. He called. I was gone. He then came to the dance alone.

He danced the two-step with me and asked me why I did not wait for him. I explained. He then told me "that a Marmaduke never breaks his word." He had, but I did not tell him so. He was offended; so was I. Neither has spoken since. And ending to love at first sight.

Y SECOND tale of woe is altogether different from the first, though not so interesting. You know I boarded a long time. There were several girls in the same house and each had her evenings to use the parlor. One day Mr. Vaughan asked me if he could call that evening. I courteously, but firmly, informed him that he could not. He then said that he would call on Tuesday night. He came. He was very much surprised to see him turn and walk rapidly away. That was the last time I ever saw poor John. He left town the next week. I do not know whether I was the cause or not and I do not care very much, for although Mr. Vaughan was a "nice fellow," as the saying goes, he was not much of a lady's man and seemed to be always in the right place at the wrong time.

What had I done to him? He did not even ask me if I had another engagement or if it would be convenient for him to call. He would never be convenient he was angry.

Did you ever have any troubles of that sort? The more I have the more I seem to have.

O GO on with my story. I must carry you back several months, and tell you how I came to meet Hal Howard. You know how crowded the street cars are about 6 o'clock. One evening I was on one of those crowded cars. As it turned one of the numerous curves, with which St. Louis car lines seem to be afflicted, I was suddenly thrown into the arms of a stylishly dressed young man, and had he not caught me I am sure I would have fallen heavily to the floor.

As soon as I recovered my scattered wits I thanked him for his kindness. He gazed blankly at me for an instant, then drew a card from his pocket, and handed it to me. That was the beginning of the end.

Several weeks later I met him at a church party. Neither referred to our previous meeting, and I did not. The next evening, Wednesday, he called. It was not long before he called regularly. Mother was beginning to think she was going to lose me. How many times had she said to me, "What a sudden in stepped a 'ruse.' What was it all about, you ask? Well, it was this: As Mr. Howard had been coming to see me so often he began to think he owned me—certainly have met fellows of this sort—and to be smart he kissed me. I slapped him in the face. We had often talked of kissing and he knew my views on the subject perfectly; and when he had the impudence to kiss me, he knew very well what the consequences would be. After he kissed me I showed him the door. Ugh! I never hated any fellow worse than I did him after that night.

A few days later I saw him with another girl. How jealous I was! I did not have another fellow, but he had another girl. I wondered afterward if he thought I really meant to be as severe as I seemed. But he was not the only fellow in St. Louis.

ABOUT a week after this I happened to be calling on Miss Ethyl Levere, when Mr. Arthur Ray was ushered in. He is a Southerner and very impulsive, also very gallant. On acknowledging our introduction he very politely kissed my hand. I had read of such gallantry, but never before experienced it. How ridiculous I felt! But when I saw him do the same to the other two girls I felt as though I were "not the only pebble."

Well, I made a long story short. I met Mr. Ray several times, and although I never liked him, I consented to his coming to see me, more for spite than anything else. He made his first call one Friday evening. We were at the theater. After the theater Mr. Ray asked me to go to Faust's and have supper, "just for two." I did not go. I said I was not hungry, but I was. I did not have



to Faust's and have supper, "just for two." I did not go. I said I was not hungry, but I was. I did not have

time to eat my dinner, for just as I sat down to the table the bell rang, and as the maid was very busy I was forced to go to the door. Thus was I cheated out of my dinner. But still I have always adhered, and always will adhere, to your mother's iron-clad rule, "Never go to lunch with any man, unless he is your husband or your father." It is an excellent one. In my estimation, and should be adopted by all young girls.

Well, Mr. Ray called several times after that. He took me to the theater and, in fact, did everything he could think of to please me. I was incompensable—sometimes light and frivolous, at others silent and moody. I could tell he liked me, but oh, how I hated him! He did not know how I hated him or he would never have dared to see me again.

But the end came soon enough. One Sunday Mr. Ray asked me to go to the matinee with him Wednesday. As I had been wondering what I could do with myself Wednesday, as I had no tea, receptions or musicales to attend, and was glad to accept the first thing that offered. You know how I always hated to stay at home. I like it less than ever now.

Mr. Ray is one of those quiet individuals who are always turning up just when they are not wanted. Instead of calling for me at 1, as he should have done, he called at 11, and asked, what I demanded, that I go to lunch and then later to the theater with him. That was more than I had bargained for.

I of course, refused to comply with any such proposition. I was rather surprised at this unreasonable demand, and in my refusal spoke rather sharply to him. Before I could apologize, the door slammed and I was alone once more. For a moment I regretted my hastily spoken words and was really sorry I had offended such a clever man as Arthur Ray. Thursday I began to think what a fool I would have been had I done as he wished me to do, and began to pride myself on getting rid of my superfluous fellows at just the right time.

Y next experience was with a young minister. He was English, very English, don't you know. He had a parish in a small town and came down once or twice a week. Of course, whenever he came down he called on mother, but mother said he was the attraction. I do not know who really was, but at any rate he always called when he thought I would be at home.

The Rev. William Franklin, as we called him, seemed to be rather bashful. After a while he got over this bashfulness and was as jolly as the rest of us. He is the most easily-looking man, in the pulpit, that I ever saw, but his looks belie him.

Mr. Franklin called one Sunday afternoon. I was not expecting him, but he was a very nice man and was a sight to behold. My hair had not been combed since morning and was very wavy looking, and my dress was awry from a romp with the boys.

Fortunately, I was not expected to entertain the visitor. I dressed as hastily as possible, put on my hat and went down the back stairs, then went round the block and came in the front door. I thought I was smart, but I had not counted on Ed giving me away. But those brothers of mine are always getting me into a scrape. Ed went straight into the parlor and waited until I came in. Then he began to tease me and a few minutes later I was in a "nice fellow," as the saying goes, he was not much of a lady's man and seemed to be always in the right place at the wrong time.

Finally, I could stand it no longer and left the room. Mr. Franklin addressed me as "The Cat" in future. He called several times after that and always appeared very nice, but I could never endure him after the dreadful way he teased me. He knew it and in remorse he accepted a call to Milwaukee. Mother and the boys hear from him real often, but I never. Should he write me forty letters a day I would not answer one.

OU met Bertie Brown when we were visiting me last spring, did you not? He is rather a nice fellow, with all kinds of money.

I went to see him longer without having a quarrel than I ever went with any other fellow in my life. Eight whole months! I am improving, am I not? Bertie, no one ever thought of calling him anything but Bertie, was the pet of our set.

As soon as I thought I was, getting along nicely with him, I miscalculated, however, for the next day I had another of those terrible quarrels.

I had an engagement with Bertie. He was to call for me on Friday evening and take me to the theater. He called and instead of finding me alone as he expected he found me entertaining several young ladies and was really angry and was not to be won with a word, and he finally made his exit in high dudgeon.

I hated to undertake any thing and make a failure of it, as I did in this case, and I shall never try to avoid a quarrel again.

ATTENDED a dance not long ago. I met several young men. Among them was Frank Norton. He is one of those smart fellows who think they know everything. (There are quite a number of young men now-a-days who think that.) I disliked him from the start.

Mr. Norton asked me to dance the lancers with him. I handed him my card and he wrote his name opposite the lancers and also opposite a two-step. He got through the lancers very well. I had several other vacancies on my programme and Mr. Norton repeatedly asked me to dance these dances with him. He neglected me. I refused to dance any of these dances with him and turned right around and danced them with another fellow.

Nothing could shut him off. He was a stayer for keeps. When the next two-step came Mr. Norton at once claimed his dance.

We were carelessly danced around the hall four times before Mr. Norton fell to the floor. Every one around us laughed. It was more embarrassing to me than to him. I at once went to the dressing room and remained there

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL MAKES A PLEA FOR KISSES.

The Philosophy of Osculation Crowded Into a Thousand Words by a St. Louis Maiden Who at Least Studied Its Literature.

To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch. When we dwell on the lips of the one we adore, What pleasure in nature is missing? May his soul be in heaven—he deserves it, I'm sure. Who was the first inventor of kissing.

Master Adam, I verily think, was the man Whose discovery can never be surpassed. Then, since the sweet game with creation began, To the end of the world may it last! To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

APPARENTLY we are doomed to cycles of emotion, along with the tides and changes of the moon, fashions and politics. If this be still the same old world, with the same old emotions, emotions ever new, yet never old, then there will be, as in the beginning,

Lips, and lips to kiss them; Eyes, and eyes to behold them; Hands, and hands to grasp them, Arms, and arms to enfold!

The Scotch bard is right, who tells us that kissing is no sin. It is holy, because ministers give it; lawful, for lawyers allow it; plenty, on the poor couldn't have it; modest, or maidens wouldn't take it. Indeed, kissing is no sin. On the contrary, it is like a sermon, because it requires at least two heads and an application. Didactically, little has been written about kissing, because it usually passes "from mouth to mouth," and has more than one authority behind it. Mathematically speaking, the kiss has substance, for its shape is always a lip-tickle (elliptical).

Quoting Oliver Wendell Holmes, a kiss is the "twenty-seventh letter of the alphabet, the love-label which it takes two to speak plainly." A "Slick" humorist says: "Kisses are like creation, they are made out of nothing and are very good."

And now science brutally preaches that the deadly microbe lurks in this cheap and very good thing. Let him lurk—we microbes of sweetest bliss! To be sure, the scientist can truthfully say: "Kissing is a thing I set my face against." Of course he does. So do we all of us. These wise scientists would have our girls unlearn the art of kissing. Fancy a twentieth century girl, like the Chinese girl, who upon being kissed by an American, ran away screaming and in terror. She thought him a cannibal. She was enlightened. Is it strange that she came back and asked for instruction—with illustrations?

Impossible to banish kisses. Banish kisses and the female gender is banished. Woman simply cannot exist without kisses. If you don't believe she understands a kiss, get it direct from her own mouth.

Love and kisses are to woman what rain and sunshine are to flowers. Never a truer saying than that love "is a woman's whole existence." She cannot live without loving and being loved. And the sweetest part of love is to want a kiss and take it.

How could Cupid ply his trade without kisses? Would lovers have so much to tell, and would the telling be so sweet, and would it be told over and over again, without the punctuation of kisses?

We dole out kisses too gingerly. That's the trouble. With enough kisses, a child will never be naughty; man will not spit; woman will not be false. Humanity is simply starved into wickedness. Natural tendencies are for the good, not evil. With heart hungry it is hard to be good. With enough kisses cosmetics are superfluous. Sweet kisses are a magic beautifier; the secret of perpetual youth. They smooth time's furrows, brighten the eyes, and paint the cheek. They cannot restore grey hair, but they make silver threads a long time in coming. If woman had all the kisses she craves, sin would be unknown. Kisses are a food, as essential to life as is the air we breathe. And science would starve us. Heart-hungry, all would miserably perish and die.

All that is highest in art, learning and in the human heart, is perpetuated through all time. Love is eternal. Kisses live forever. The sweet kisses of a lifetime steal over one like the memory of a thing too divine to perish. Who that has felt a never-to-be-forgotten kiss can deny this? Love's kiss, for instance. Years and years and years after, is that world of exquisite emotion forgotten?

Again you feel the arm gently encircle the quivering form, your head sinks back, the lips involuntarily pucker, and the eyes close as if in the delirium of bliss. Then the realization. Um-yum-yum! The four lips meet in a velvety, adhesive sound, long drawn out—as if it might last forever. And it does. You will never forget it. Such kisses are imperishable.

Then there is the other extreme. Kisses are burglariously stolen. These are as hard to forget. Alas, they linger as a hideous nightmare. You feel that hateful kiss. O, how it burns. Soap, water and carbolic acid will not wash it away. You rub until the skin is torn. Useless. That kiss is there! For years after that memory makes you shudder as the other makes you thrill.

Does a mother ever forget that first kiss pressed upon the babe at her breast? And there are sad, awful, awful kisses. Can we ever forget, do we want to forget, the last kiss from a loved one? Ah, though death be the penalty of that last kiss—who would refuse to press precious lips soon still forever! Such death would be sweet. Let the microbe lurk. He is powerless. Love and emotion fear him not.

Were there no greater crime in this world than that of kissing we would not be tramping here. We would all have wings. Kisses keep us true to self. With the breath of a dear one's kiss on the lips, how hard it is for ugly or false words to pass them. How easy a difficult undertaking of tonics, a loving kiss. If you have done something wrong, is it not very hard to kiss innocent, trusting lips? These are the kind of lips you want to kiss. And you will be good, just to do it!

Let us all roll all life's troublesome machinery. They make the "peace" and truth they are more powerful than police and lawyers. Kisses, like music, "can often pain to ease and make despair and madness pleasant." Kisses, their memory and their anticipation sweeten life, make us true and good and happy, is the belief of AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.

A WOMAN WHO LOVED A RECLUSE FOR THIRTY YEARS. The memory of her love has chained Miss Mina Kessinger to her home for more than thirty years. Her farm is just a mile from Jackson, O. She has not seen it since it was a sagging hamlet. She lives her life simply and sweetly. For those who visit her she has a cheerful welcome. When she is urged to mingle with people, she shakes her head. During all these years she has been content to live within herself. She is 55 years old—too old to change.

Her romance is a simple one; a love story that is all tragedy, save the beautiful devotion of the woman who is living her years and waiting for the release.

There was only one man in the world for her. Only one man ever made her cheeks flush red and the shy lids flutter over her eyes.

The night before he started for the front Mina Kessinger slipped out of the house. For hours she and Trehearne talked, and they plighted their troth. Come what might they would wed no other.

When the train was to bear him to the others away drew up at the station John Trehearne looked for his sweetheart. She was not there. Looked up in her room during several dances, and returned to the ballroom only after much urging from my friends.

Mr. Norton did not bother me any more that evening, much to my relief. OU know very few boys now-a-days stay in the small towns. They all get what I call "city fever."

The other day I met one of those boys—Marion Owens. He was from a small town in Illinois. Our families have been friends a number of years. I formerly went over to Elizabethtown every summer to visit Mrs. Owens, Marion's mother. For several summers past I have discontinued these visits.

I met Mr. Owens on the occasion before mentioned just as I started home. I had one foot on the lower step of a Lindell car when I heard some one call "Helen!"

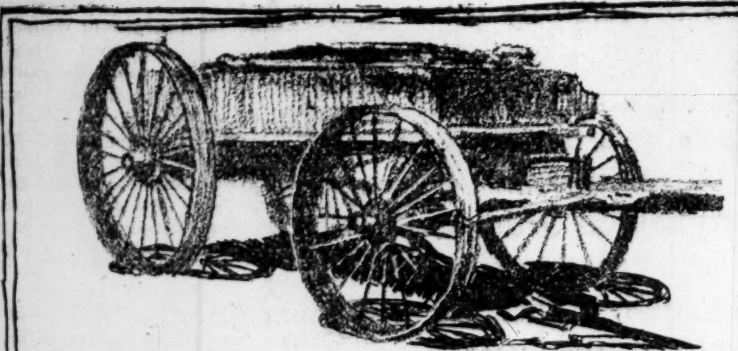
I stopped short, turned and faced my supposed enemy. As I turned I saw Mr. Owens, but I did not recognize him. He spoke to me and all of a sudden I dawned upon me who this strange man was. Despite my quarrel with him three years ago he seemed really glad to see me. I cannot say with truth that I was glad to renew my acquaintance with him, but under the circumstances it was imperative. I missed my car. We took the next one. I had not written to Mrs. Owens for nearly two years. She really did not know where to address a letter to me, as I was home so little.

Every few minutes Mr. Owens would say to me: "Now, Helen, just as soon as you get time write to mamma, because she thinks more of you than anyone I ever knew." I thought that was a pretty good way of telling me what his mother and mine had always wished. Our mothers! But never would I marry that hateful Marion Owens if he was the last man on earth and I were as ugly as sin, which I am very thankful to say I'm not.

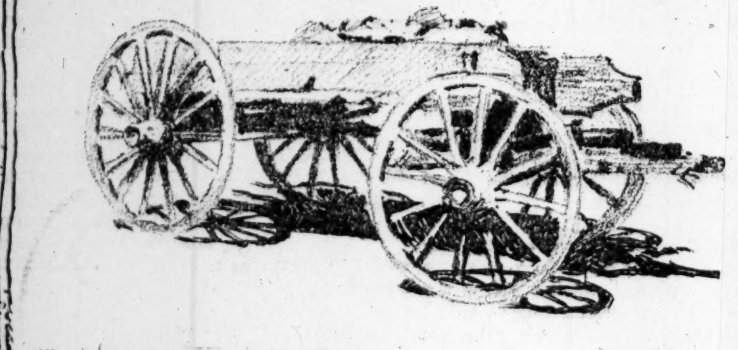
The same cry preceded me from the car: "Now, Helen, you know mother likes you better than anyone; even better than her own daughter. Write as he soon as you can. She will be tickled to death to hear from you again." "I will write if I get a chance," I said. "But it is doubtful!"

MET another young man at the last meeting of our club. He is the dearest, sweetest fellow I ever met in my life. He has the loveliest brown hair and blue eyes I ever saw. He is to take me to the dancing party Thursday night. I do hope I will not have a horrible quarrel with him before I get acquainted with him. I am beginning to think if I do not stop quarreling I shall quarrel myself into an old maid. What a sad fate, to be sure! Oh, I would not really care so much if all the other girls in our set were not marrying or dying or doing some thing to get ahead of me. That is what makes me so mad. I am not getting any better some of these days. But if I can help it, I wish you the best of this world's happiness in your married life. I am and hope to remain, as ever your friend, MINA KESSINGER.

BROAD WAGON TIRES WOULD SAVE \$600,000,000 PER ANNUM IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS OVER THE NATION'S ROADS.



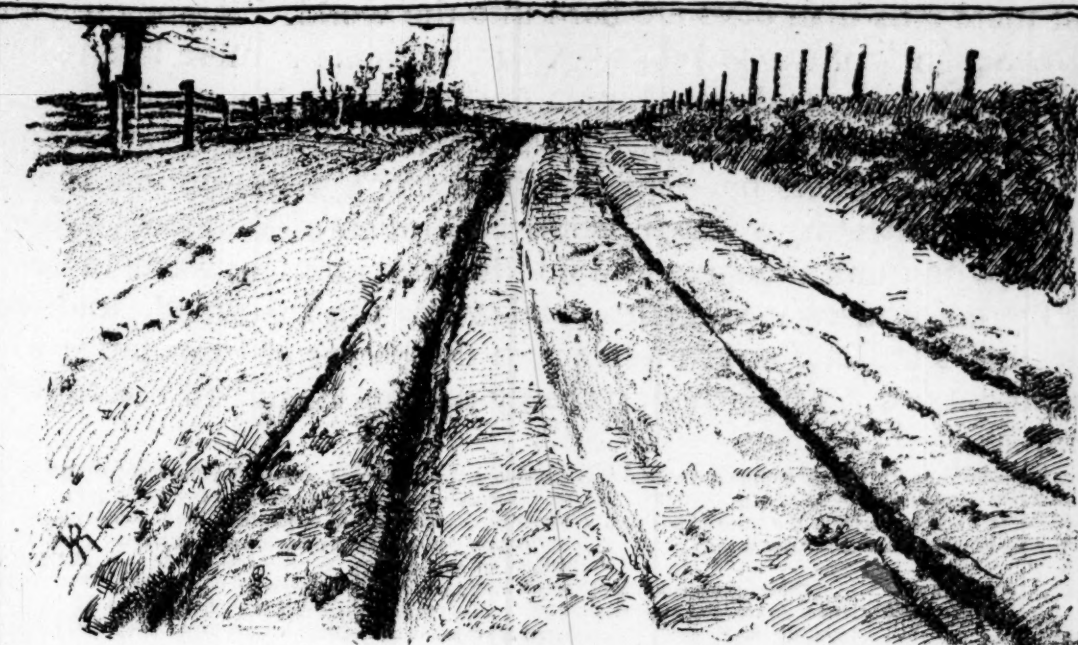
Broad Tire Wagon, originally an Ordinary Wagon on which the narrow tire wheels have been replaced with steel wheels with six inch tires.



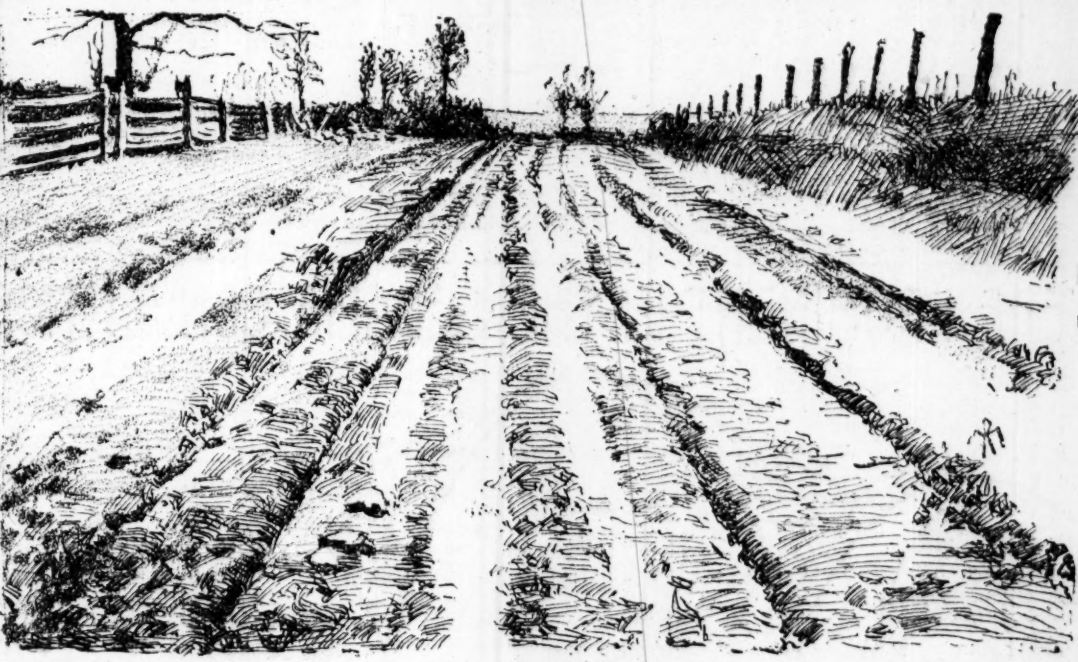
Narrow Tire Wagon, loaded



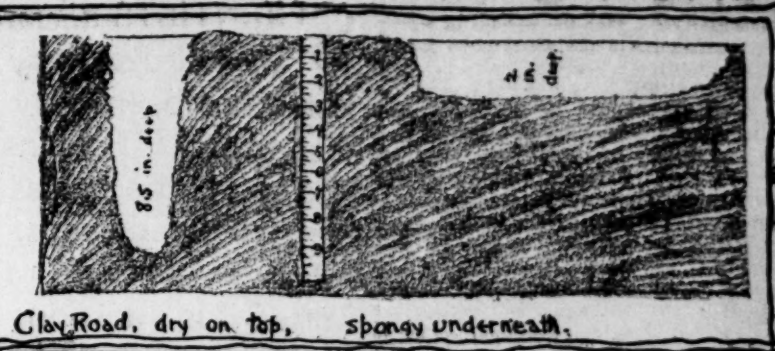
The Benefit of Wide Tires on a Poor Country Road.



Clay Roads before any test runs were made. Narrow Tire ruts 8 1/2 inches deep, walls rigid, bottom hard and smooth.



Same road as shown above, after seven runs of the Broad Tired Wagon had been made.



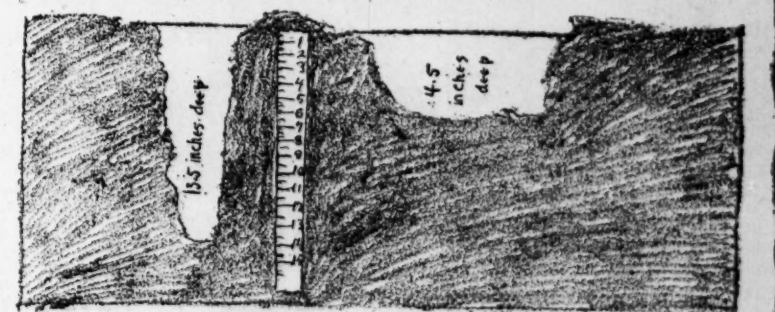
Clay Road, dry on top, spongy underneath.



Clay Road, soft. Rut of Narrow Tire made by one run. Broad Tire wheels run in Narrow Tire rut.



Stubble Land, soft. Rut made from photo of rut filled with Plaster Paris.



Timothy Sod, soft. Twelfth run of each wagon in its own track. Load, 2,000 lbs.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS AT THE MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, COLUMBIA, MO

EIGHTY per cent of the streets of St. Louis are unimproved. To all intents and purposes they are country roads. During the fall, winter and spring, and when there is a considerable amount of rain in the summer, they are almost impassable. It is only in the central part of town that the streets are paved. In the outlying districts, the new residence portion, the streets are cut up by vehicles until even the crossings are so bad that the use of stilts or rubber boots is almost imperative.

St. Louisans familiar with these conditions will be interested in the report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Missouri State University on the influence of the width of the tires on the draft of wagons. During a period of two years experiment were made on macadam, dirt and gravel roads, meadows and pastures, stubble lands and plowed lands, with a net load of 2000 pounds. The draft in each case was determined by a self-recording dynamometer, registering a maximum strain of 3000 pounds.

The narrow wheels were standard width, inch were 5.5 inches deep. Four runs of the broad-

tired wagon beat down the rough edge and reduced the depth of the ruts to two inches. On the first run the difference in the draft of the broad and narrow tires was 1507 pounds. In favor of the narrow tires. On the second run the difference was reduced to 52 pounds. A rain interfered with the experiment, but a corresponding difference was shown at a later test, making the average materially in favor of the broad tires.

Oct. 13, 1896, a test was made on a sloppy clay road. The run was 400 feet. While the narrow tires cut 12 inches deep, the depth to which the broad tire sank was only six inches. But the mud clung to the wheels with such tenacity that the difference in favor of the narrow tires was found to be 41.8 per cent, in spite of the depth.

A test made in a field of timothy sod, soft, April 9, 1896, showed a difference in draft of 212.5 pounds in favor of the broad tires, which April 9, 1896, showed a difference in draft of 461.1 pounds. The narrow tires, with a draft of 563.2 pounds, left ruts between five and six inches deep. Other experiments proved conclusively that in land of this kind, sodded, of which many

square miles are to be found in the suburbs of St. Louis, the use of the broad tire is beneficial.

In soft stubble land it was found that narrow tires cut 14 inches deep, while the depth of the broad tire rut was only five inches.

A striking experiment was made on a hard clay road, which was cut up by narrow tire ruts 8.5 inches deep, of which the walls were rigid and the bottom smooth and hard. After seven runs of the broad-tired wagon the ruts were almost obliterated.

The report says: "Three runs of the broad tire over this track have in all cases been sufficient to so improve the road surface that both the broad and narrow tired wagons passed over this road with less draft than the narrow tires did in the original ruts. In addition to the saving of draft, the road was made very much more comfortable and pleasant for the users of light vehicles and pleasure carriages by the few runs of the six-inch tire."

"Summing up all the tests on dirt roads, it appears that there are but three conditions on which the broad tires draw heavier than the narrow tires, viz:

- "1. When the road is sloppy, muddy or sticky on the surface and firm or hard underneath.
- "2. When the surface is covered with a very deep loose dust and hard underneath.
- "3. When the mud is very deep and so sticky that it adheres to the wheels of both kinds of wagons.

"The dust must be extraordinarily deep to show a higher draft for the broad than for the narrow tires.

"The three conditions just named are somewhat unusual and of comparatively short duration. Through a majority of days in the year and at times when the dirt roads are most used and when their use is most imperative, the broad-tired wagons pull materially lighter than the narrow-tired wagons."

The report further says:

"It is estimated that the public roads of the United States aggregate 1,500,000 miles in length. Conservative estimates place the total wagon transportation in the United States at approximately 500,000,000 tons. The average cost of transporting one ton this distance is assumed to be \$2, making the total yearly cost for wagon freight could be transported over first-class roads at an average cost of 80 cents per ton. On this basis, a saving of \$600,000,000 a year in the cost of wagon transportation could be effected with first-class roads in all sections of the country.

"In round numbers the sum of \$20,000,000 is paid out each year for the maintenance of our public roads outside of the cities. This estimate does not include the cost of permanent improvements. Thus, at the end of the year, after an expenditure of \$20,000,000, the roads of the country are no better than they were at the beginning of the year. The taxpayers may go on paying this enormous sum for the maintenance of the public highways under the present system for an indefinite time without securing improved roads. All improvement must come from expenditure above this amount, from changes in the methods of the repairing the highways or from the more careful use of them after they are repaired.

"The maintenance of our public highways is therefore a serious problem, involving the expenditure of large sums of money, and all means for reducing this expense without impairing the efficiency of the system should be immediately adopted. It is claimed that this adopted."

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL AND RULES OF ETIQUETTE, BY HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

MY hair is fair, and to keep it light colored I wash it once every two weeks in soda water, sometimes using "blue" brand, and sometimes the common washing soda. It has been coming out badly and does not seem to grow. I wish to ask if soda is injurious to hair, and if so will you recommend a simple, harmless wash?

S. B. B.

Washing soda used in moderation will not injure the hair. It removes the oils and in this way causes the hair to look lighter. Used too often, it will ruin the constitution of the hair. Nothing will prevent the tendency to grow darker, which is a very common one. The coloring matter of the hair is in the pigment and the color cannot be affected by any external application which is not a bleach or a dye. Vaseline is good for the hair, but only in certain cases. It has a tendency to make the hair look darker. I really think the shampoo which I advise better than any lotion for washing the hair. Formula as follows: Melt a cake of pure olive oil soap in a quart of boiling water; when the soap is dissolved and the water cooled the result will be almost a jelly; take off this jelly, say two large tablespoons; dissolve it in a half pint of warm water into which you have first thrown a small lump of common washing soda about the size of a silver ball. In using the shampoo first wet the hair thoroughly with clear, warm water; then rub the shampoo mixture well into the roots; rinse in several waters. To prevent the hair from falling out, try the following tonic: Cologne, 8 ounces; tincture of cantharides 1/2 ounce; oil of English lavender and oil of rosemary, 1/4 dram each; apply to the roots of the hair once a day; this lotion will not make the hair darker.

UNTIL recently I have been afflicted with blackheads. These have, in a measure, disappeared, but have left a number of unsightly scars on both cheeks. Could you not give me a formula for liquid, powder or enamel hair-cream, and if possible, beneficial, that will cover them?

ATHOLD.

Formula for liquid powder: One quart of water previously boiled and strained; alcohol, 20 drops; oxide of zinc, 1 ounce; bicarbonate of mercury, 8 grains; glycerine, 20 drops. Take 4 ounces of the water and heat it to

boiling; dissolve the bicarbonate of mercury in this hot water; add the alcohol; mix the zinc and glycerine together in a bowl; pour the larger portion of the quart of water in; stir, then add the diluted bicarbonate of mercury and alcohol; bottle and shake well all ways before using; apply the liquid with a small velvet sponge. The face should be wiped dry before the liquid itself dries upon the skin.

WILL you please tell me what to do so that I will gain about fifteen or twenty pounds? My face is very thin and I wish my face not being full. Is wine or malt good for one on retires? Is malt fattening? L. B. R.

You should eat plain, wholesome food, consisting largely of cereals, vegetables containing starch and sugar, ripe or cooked fruits with sugar and cream, undercooked beef and mutton; you should drink milk or cocoa or chocolate rather than tea or coffee. Try to get all the rest you can. Nourishing food, sleep, frequent ablutions in warm water, freedom from care and anxiety and plenty of pure oxygen to breathe, are all necessary to those who would gain flesh wholesomely. I do not consider wine or stimulants of any kind useful in cases similar to yours. On the contrary, I think them detrimental; therefore, I should not take the malt in any way.

WILL bay rum and sulphur darken the hair, and also keep it from falling out? MRS. A. D.

Sulphur has the effect of darkening the hair. It is better if you wish to use it to make a thin pomade of sulphur and vaseline. The compound you speak of would possibly prevent the hair from falling.

I AM a young man 21 years old. In good health and am very thin in the face between cheeks, nose and chin and beside the nose. Would you tell me how to get a full face; explain electrolysis and tell me about massage?

T. B. P. Pittsburg, Pa.

Try keeping early hours, getting a long, full night's rest, sleeping in a well-ventilated room, and eating an abundance of simple, nourishing food. Frequent ablutions are also useful and you might with ad-

vantage use massage with the skin food for the face. Electrolysis is a treatment performed by the aid of the electric needle.

I AM of the male sex, and haven't therefore paid particular attention to your beauty column. But it was brought to my notice that I had a number of undeveloped pimples on my face, besides a few that are developed, and have concluded to avail myself of this opportunity to rid my face of these pimples through your kind aid. If I were given a needle all day, or as if I earned my living by scrubbing, though as a matter of fact I never do any rough work. Could you kindly tell me in the Sunday Post-Dispatch how to remedy all this? I have been using lemon juice, but think that perhaps the acid from the lemon may have eaten too far under the nails and may be responsible for my inability to keep them perfectly clean.

WILL you tell me how to use peroxide. I don't want to blacken my hair, but just to turn it from a dirty brown to a little lighter shade, bordering on the golden. Can you tell me if I am to dilute it and apply to roots only, and how much to ask for, as I have no idea of the value? Also, how to increase the growth of the eyebrows. Should I not use the peroxide on them to harmonize with the hair?

S. H.

Get a chemically pure compound of peroxide of hydrogen. You will not need more than an ounce. The hair must be thoroughly washed before using the peroxide. It should be done dry. Pour a very little of the peroxide into a saucer. Dip a clean toothbrush into the liquid and apply to the roots of the hair. If the peroxide is pure, you will notice a change in the color within a few hours. You will have to watch its effect upon the hair and regulate the quantity as you judge best.

You might try the following for the eyebrows: Red vaseline, two ounces; tincture of cantharides, one-eighth ounce; oil of lavender and oil of rosemary, fifteen drops

each. Apply to the eyebrows with a tiny brush once every other day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated; then less often.

I AM employed in an office and would like to have nice, clean-looking hands, like the rest of the young ladies. I am continually scrubbing them, to no avail. When I get to the office and compare them with the hands of my fellow-clerks I am filled with mortification and disgust. The tips of the fingers are pricked as much as if I were given a needle all day, or as if I earned my living by scrubbing, though as a matter of fact I never do any rough work. Could you kindly tell me in the Sunday Post-Dispatch how to remedy all this? I have been using lemon juice, but think that perhaps the acid from the lemon may have eaten too far under the nails and may be responsible for my inability to keep them perfectly clean.

WASH your hands carefully every night before going to bed with a good soap, scrubbing brush and plenty of warm water; then apply the following preparation: Lanoline, 100 grains; liquid paraffine, 25 grains; extract of vanilla, 10 drops; oil of rose, 1 drop; apply this before going to bed and draw a pair of large, clean gloves over the hands. Wear the gloves all night. It is a bad plan to use acids about the finger nails. A little lemon juice occasionally may be used to remove stains or discolorations, but constantly used will have the effect you describe.

WILL you kindly advise about my hair, which is getting gray? Am too young to have gray hair. It is dark brown; I know no reason for it changing color so soon; does not show of any accent yet, but will before long. If you can tell me what to do that won't be injurious would be most thankful.

G. A.

Nothing but a dye or stain, in my opinion, will color gray hair or restore it to its natural shade. Homemade hair dyes are so rarely successful that I dislike very much to advise them. There are a great many proprietary preparations upon the market, and one of these will unquestionably produce the best results.

I ALWAYS look for your letters, for I am sure I can be safe on any advice you may give me. Please tell me what to do for my little girl. She is 1 year old, and her ears are large and stick out from the side of her head very much, and her nose is somewhat broad and fat. Some people call it pug nose. Now, I want to improve her looks. If you will be so kind as to

tell me what to do I will be ever thankful to you; also Mabel, when she grows up to be a woman.

MRS. B.

Get a skeleton cap for the little girl to wear at night. You can get one at the shops devoted to children's wear. If each day you gently press the pug nose together and then give it a little downward pull you can in time train it to a pretty shape. The nose is very easily shaped. Be careful not to bruise it.

I TAKE the Sunday Post-Dispatch and I am delighted with it on account of your talk on health and beauty. It makes me feel bad when I see all the girls with such lovely complexions. I am of a swarthy skin. I do everything to keep it clean, but will you tell me of anything to take the swarthy look away, or to make it an olive hue?

ANNIE B.

Try the camel's hair face scrubbing brush with a good hygienic soap and hot water. This treatment has been frequently described in this column. If you are in good health, the scrubbing brush will soon clear your skin of its impurities and will establish a good circulation. The swarthy look will disappear.

KINDLY tell me if there is anything to prevent my nose from getting red when I go out in the cold. I wear heavy clothing, but not tight. I have a small lump on the top of my nose which looks like a pimple. It has been there for two years, but has never come to a head. My back and chest are covered with little pimples at times, but they do not remain long.

CANADIAN.

I think if they take a course of sulphur baths you will be cured of the form of acne, from which you appear to suffer. You should be very careful of your diet and avoid all spicy, greasy food, as well as stimulants.

TWO months ago I weighed 121 pounds, which is very small for a healthy, well-built girl who measures 5 feet 4 inches in height. Last Monday I weighed again, and to my surprise I only weighed 105 pounds. Now, if you can tell me something to take or eat to give me more flesh for my neck and shoulders are a gift.

MISS L. M. Bridgeport, Conn.

If you are losing flesh so rapidly you should consult a physician and see if there is not an internal cause for such rapid emaciation. The diet for increasing flesh, where there is no wasting disease, consists of cereals, milk, butter, cocoa and chocolate, starchy vegeta-

bles, such as peas, beans, corn, macaroni in all forms, ripe fruits cooked with sugar and eaten with cream, and an avoidance of foods that will reduce fat. In addition the patient should take as much rest as possible, sleeping nine or ten hours out of every 24; she should get all the fresh air she can and avoid worry and excitement of every description. Warm baths are also advised.

PLEASE tell me if it is considered good form for women to drink wine in public restaurants in the middle of the day, whether they are accompanied by gentlemen or not.

DISPUTED POINT.

It is not considered very good form for women to drink in public dining-rooms or restaurants in the middle of the day under any circumstances, although very many perfectly proper women do take a glass of wine at luncheon and are independent enough to do so in restaurants or hotels.

I HAVE a very dear friend, on whom I was calling the other evening. Her husband came in and sat down with his hat on. My friend said, very sweetly, I thought, "Take your hat off, dear." He immediately flew into a violent temper, using the most dreadful language; called her "nothing but a woman," and really so frightened me that I left as soon as possible. Is it not ridiculous for me to be as courteous in their manners after as before marriage? He husbands keep their hats on and act like that? I cannot understand where my friend was wrong and why her husband should feel so insulted, and I have no one in all the world to go to but you. I am engaged to be married to one who has always been courteous to me, but if marriage means the cessation of such ordinary civilities, I feel I would rather break the engagement and remain single. My friend is a sweet, refined woman.

ESTHER.

It is inconceivable that a human being who calls himself a man should treat his wife in the manner you describe. She may be "only a woman" in his opinion. She appears to me to be little less than an angel, and it is a thousand pities she should be bound to such a brute as the man you write of. A proper-minded man will always treat his wife, both at home and abroad, with even more deference than he shows to any other woman. When a man asks a woman to marry him it is supposed that he intends to pay her the highest compliment in his power, and men who are worthy a woman's regard do so believe, and are

unfailing in their respectful attitude toward their wives. Fortunately there are very few such brutes in the world as your unhappy friend's husband. If the man to whom you are engaged shows the slightest inclination to kindness or brutality, you would certainly do well to break with him. I think a woman degrades herself when she consents to live with a man as despicable as the one you refer to as your friend's husband.

I UNDERSTAND that when a man meets a woman on the street he takes off his hat. The other day I was walking with a man. We met a lady whom we both knew and we stopped to talk with her for a moment. I raised my hat, my friend took his off and did not put it on his head again while we stood there talking with the lady. It seems to me that he goes rather too far. What do you think about it? FASHION.

Your friend was entirely right. It is considered discourteous for a man to retain his hat while he stops to chat with a woman. He should remain uncovered. I may also add that it is in very bad form for a man to stop a woman on the street in order to talk with her.

I HAVE been using the complexion brush you speak of so highly for a month or more. At first it made my skin so soft and nice that I really enjoyed using it. But now it seems to make my skin hard and dry. Have been using — soap for the past week. Do you think that causes it? What soap do you consider the very best for face? Am troubled with freckles. Do you think coffee causes a muddy complexion. ELIZABETH.

The soap you are using is likely to have just the effect you describe. I cannot give you the name of a soap through the columns of the paper. The brush will cure the dead worms. Coffee frequently does cause a muddy complexion. If you are in perfect health there is no reason why you should not have a good complexion, and nothing will produce such good results as the brush, but it will take time.

IT IS improper to keep the window shades up in the front of a house between the time when it is the hour of the funeral or just the funeral.

It is in better taste to draw the shades down, to close the front windows and shut the outer door.

MODERN SURGERY HAS EXTIRPATED NEARLY ALL THE ORGANS ONCE CONSIDERED VITAL.

The Heart Is About the Only Part of Man's Anatomy Which Has Not Been Removed in Whole or in Part in the Warfare Against Disease.

BY G. WILEY BROOME, M. D.

YOU have asked me to enumerate the so-called vital organs that have been removed from human beings without causing death. I may perhaps be better able to answer in a way which would be more clearly understood by your readers by giving you an illustration showing the organs in their normal anatomical relations in the intact body, and another drawing with the several vital organs removed.

Beginning at the brain, it may be seen in the first drawing its normal contour, and passing the eye downward the position of the tongue, thyroid gland, larynx, right lung, liver, gall bladder, stomach, pancreas, spleen, esophagus, vermiform appendix, bladder and rectum, in this illustration, which is made to represent the organs in their normal position. The second drawing is made to show the human body with those several vital organs removed.

It may be understood that the surgical operations for the removal of these organs have been introduced and perfected during the last few years, and the operations in nearly every instance were originally made, and are now being repeated, for the cure of that malignant disease known as cancer. The average reader, if he does not already know it, will no doubt be somewhat surprised at the statement that it has only been within the last few years that the profession was made to realize, and by means of the surgeon's knife, that a human being could survive the loss of one or two of these vital organs.

Only a few years ago capital operations consisted almost wholly of those procedures which are now considered quite simple, viz., the removal of a tumor, here and there cutting a stone from, or crushing a stone in the bladder, an operation for hernia, tracheotomy, tenotomy and ovariectomy was more than looked at askance. One prominent author referred to the operation not many years ago in the following terms: "It is certainly hazardous but little to assert that in a very few years the measure (ovariectomy) will be assigned to the oblivion it so richly merits," and in the year 1870 the most renowned professor of obstetrics in this country declared in his lectures, with a warmth which did more credit to his humanity than his science, that "The men who go about the country ripping open women's abdomens should be indicted for murder."

Now a number of surgeons can each count more than one thousand ovariectomies, perhaps some even two thousand, with a mortality in their latter results as low as 1 per cent. In his first thousand ovariectomies, on the basis of the annuity tables of life insurance companies, after deducting the years lost by the fatal cases, it was estimated that Spencer Wells alone had added 20,000 years of happy, useful life. With our modern antiseptic methods it would be no exaggeration to say that a thousand similar cases to-day would add thirty, or possibly even 35,000 years of human life. What that means to the hundreds of homes, to the hundreds of husbands and thousands of children in those homes—who can say?

"These life-saving operations, and the improvements and perfecting in surgery, do much more than show the adroitness, audacity and success of the modern surgeon. How is all this contemplated from the standpoint of the patient and the community, and what does it mean? Does not this progress and daring surgery mean a prolongation of life by operations which, while not without pain and suffering during recovery, have been robbed of all of their primary terrors by anesthesia, and most of their subsequent pain and suffering and danger by antiseptics?"

It means that patients some years ago were hopelessly consigned to the grave after weeks and months of suffering, are now in the vast majority of cases rescued from death; it means that families formerly bereft of husband, of wife, parent or child, and left to spend years of sorrow, suffering, and, in many cases, poverty, because the bread-winners were taken away, have now restored to them their loved ones in health and strength and usefulness; it means that the heatombs of a Caesar, an Alexander, a Napoleon, are offset by the beneficent labors of a Morton, a Lister, a Liester, and the modern surgeon, who are, and for all time will be, blessed by many a poor patient who never heard of them, instead of being cursed as destroyers of nations and of homes innumerable; it means that man's inhumanity to man shall be replaced by a scientific and Christian

altruism which sheds blessings and benefits on the whole human race.

It is now almost asured that on lines of conservatism the more immediate future triumphs of surgery will be achieved. The scientific laboratory has taught us the actual cause of tetanus, tuberculosis, erysipelas and suppuration, and a host of other diseases and conditions, of the cause of which we were wholly ignorant a few years ago. And when we will have discovered the real cause which gives rise to cancer, we will then have reached nearly half way, or at least a long way on the road to the discovery of its cure; and then the greatest of all triumphs will accrue to surgery, for the surgeon will be no longer called upon to perform the daring and mutilating operations, which were now, in the present state of our knowledge, made necessary by the ravages of that dreaded disease; for a person divested of a portion of his brain, his larynx, his tongue, his spleen and pancreas, his stomach, his kidney, and portions of the intestine or rectum, can never be as comfortable, however neatly the work has been done, as the individual with those organs all intact. Physiologists have taught us, however, that the human being may dispense with the stomach, provided the intestine is properly attached to the gullet (esophagus), and live out his allotted time with comparative comfort so far as the digestive functions of that organ are concerned. They have shown, for example, that bactericidal action of the stomach is not its chief function, and they wonder why we should attribute any digestive importance to the secretion of that organ since the pancreatic juice can do all that the gastric juice does, and some things which it cannot do. Further, it has been shown that a dog may live five years after complete excision of the stomach and comfort himself in all respects like a normal dog, and when killed for autopsy show every organ in perfect health.

So, too, a man from whom the surgeon has removed the spleen, pancreas, a lobe of the lung or thyroid gland, a kidney, etc., may be in no respect worse off than the man who possesses these organs. But what do we deduce from this? Not, surely, that these organs were useless or the gastric juice inactive, but that the whole human body has been able to compensate itself for their loss. This power of the animal organism to impose compensatory labor upon other organs for the loss of one or two of the so-called vital organs is of great scientific value to progressive surgery. We have only recently learned how to secure the best efforts of nature in this direction and this is by first drilling the body, as it were, to dispense with the organ which it is proposed to remove before the surgical operation is performed. I mean by this, that suppose, for example, the stomach is to be removed, the patient is taken charge of by the surgeon, and the organs upon which digestion is to be imposed are first educated in the most careful manner possible to perform the duties of the stomach before it is taken away.

Nothing is impressed more often on the physiological observer than the extraordinary power of adaptation of making the best of everything which the normal organism possesses. Doubtless, a dog or a man will use to the best advantage the digestive fluids that remain to him, and the pancreatic juice will prove adequate to the task of complete digestion, provided that part of the intestine receiving the pancreatic fluid is preserved to the man or animal. This intelligent foresight was taken advantage of by Dr. Carl Schlatter of Zurich, Switzerland, in his operation upon Anna Landis for the removal of her stomach. In this case the small intestine was united to the lower end of the gullet about 15 inches away from the point at which this small intestine was severed from the stomach. These 15 inches of the small intestine receive the digestive fluid from the pancreas, a fluid which is capable of performing the same function as the fluids of the stomach, thereby serving as a perfect substitute for the gastric juice. This portion of the intestine will also serve as a reservoir in which the food may be held until thoroughly acted upon by this pancreatic fluid; furthermore, nature will in a little while bring about such results within the walls of this portion of the intestine as will enable it to become greatly distended and made to imitate in a wonderful way the stomach itself.

The second illustration will serve to show what words may fall to make clear in relation to utilizing this upper portion of the small intestine and the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes when the stomach has been removed.

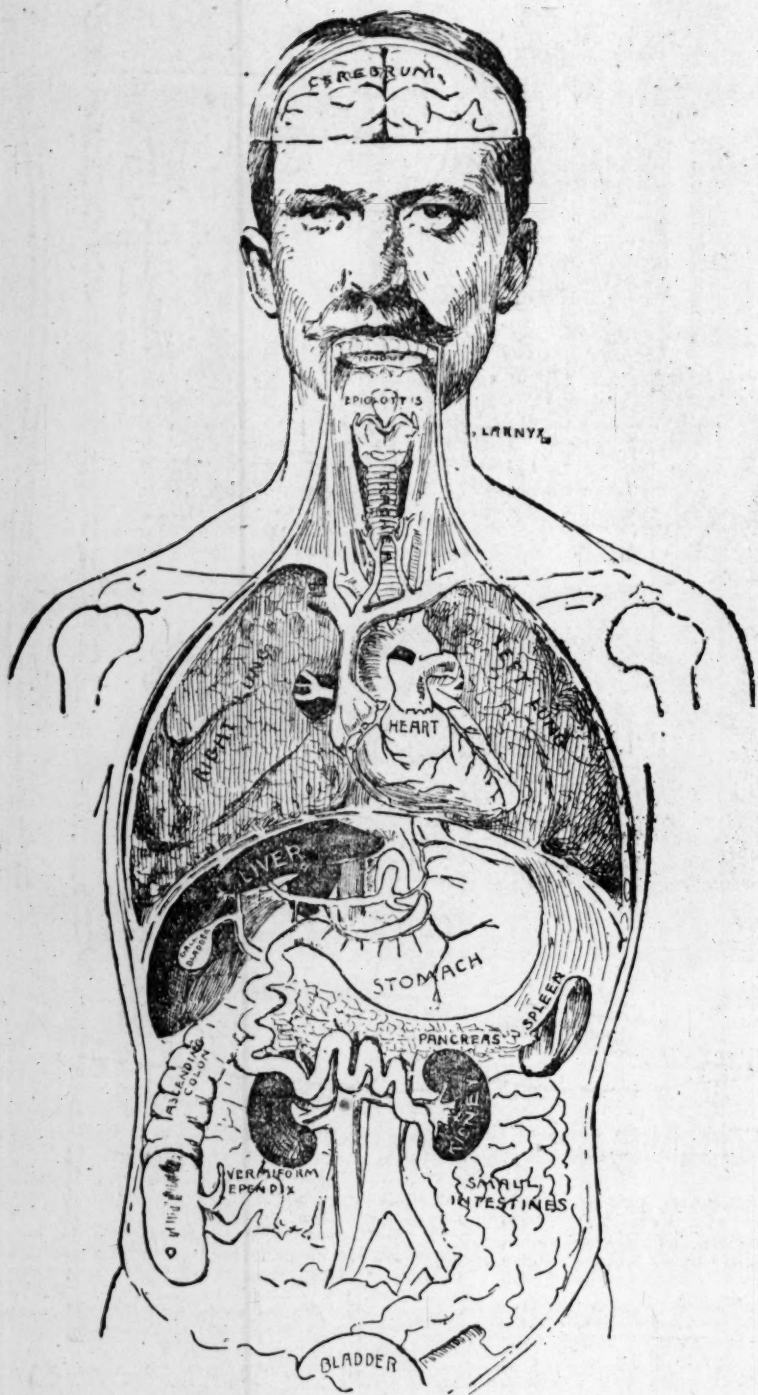


Diagram showing the normal position of the organs formerly supposed to be vital.

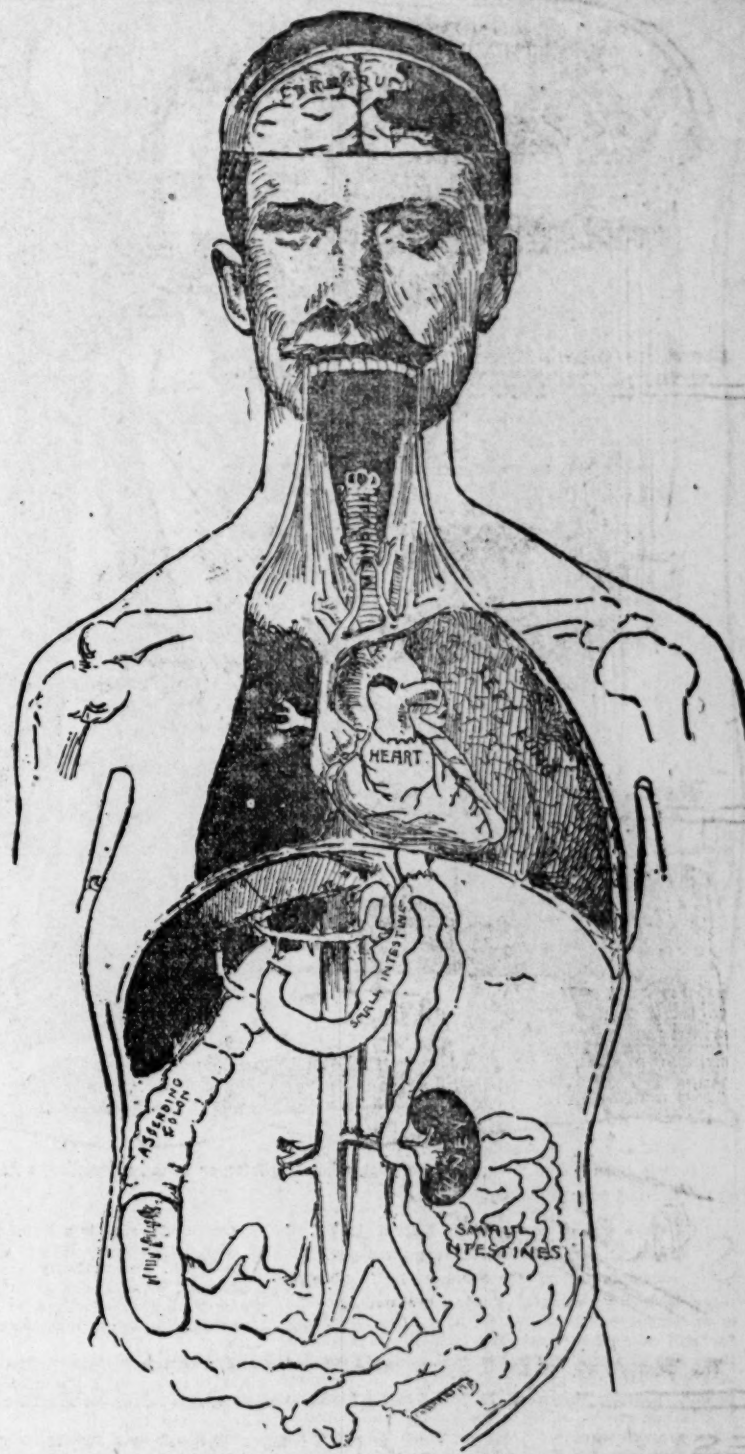


Diagram showing the organs and portions of organs which have been removed without killing the patient.

HYPNOTISM EMPLOYED BY A ST. LOUIS WOMAN FOR THE CURE OF INTEMPERATE HABITS.

Dr. May Van Horne Goessling of St. Louis Claims She Can Outdo the Keeley Cure by

Means of Suggestive Therapeutics.

THE liquor habit, the tobacco habit and the morphine habit can be cured by hypnotism. This is the positive statement made by Dr. May Van Horne Goessling of 315 North Grand avenue.

Moreover, she has in a measure proven the truth of her allegation. Thus has a St. Louis woman opened a new field for study; has advanced a theory, accompanied by demonstration, that promises to free mankind from shackles that intemperance has fastened.

Suggestive therapeutics is recognized today by surgeons and that the influence of mind over mind can alleviate great bodily distress is told both in the pages of the scientific journal and in the columns of the press.

That a person under a hypnotic spell can be made to believe water is wine has long been admitted. From this as a basis Dr. May Van Horne Goessling has stepped boldly forth and now announces her discoveries—that a person addicted to the use of drugs can be hypnotized and led to believe while in such condition that the drug must never be touched again, and that this person can be recalled from the state in which he was placed and bear with him always the impression received concerning such drug.

That other physicians and intimate friends, inclined to skepticism, might be the beneficiaries of her knowledge, Dr. Goessling arranged a scientific entertainment for one evening last week. There were many persons present at the North Grand avenue home and all marveled at the success of her demonstration.

At the outset Dr. Goessling declared any attempt at self-adulation. She said the credit of what she did belonged wholly to science. She chose as her subject a young man in the audience, whose strong features were indicative of will power. Quickly and naturally he passed into the hypnotic state and unhesitatingly followed her commands.

At her suggestion the subject laughed and cried, recited and sang, passed into the cataleptic state and then showed the weakness of a child.

The piercing of his hand with a needle afforded an unexpected opportunity for a peculiarly interesting demonstration. The fine steel was passed entirely through the thickest part of the hand. When it was removed there was no blood.

The medical men remarked upon this. "Let him drop his hand to his side," suggested one.

"Blood may flow then," replied Dr. Goessling.

The hand fell at her command and in a few seconds the puncture was bleeding profusely.

The visiting physicians smiled. Quickly wiping the wound Dr. Goessling rubbed the arm sharply, repeating: "The blood must stop. It must not bleed. Stop the blood, stop it. Now, gentlemen, examine."

The suggestion had taken effect; the flow of blood was stayed. It was her turn to smile.

"I erred in not saying that there would be no blood when the arm was lowered," she remarked.

"He would have caught my meaning and there would have been none."

Then came that which was of the greatest interest. She took a glass of water and went to the subject's side.

"Here is some fine Bourbon whisky," she said. "Drink it."

The young man took the tumbler, tasted the water cautiously, smacked his lips, then took a drink.

"That's fine," he said, and drank again. "Hold on," commanded the physician. "You have had enough. You are drunk, very drunk."

He staggered to his feet, awayed a moment and would have fallen had not support been proffered.

"Ah, you are sick," said Dr. Goessling. The face grew pale and beads of perspiration gathered on his brow. Slowly the features were drawn as by intense agony. So vivid was the picture that the hypnotist was besought to relieve him. This was accomplished by the simple suggestion that he was better.

"Now," she said, "I will wake him; but you will see that he comes from his trance with the suggestion that he is cured of liquor drinking."

In a few seconds he yawned, then looked around. A nod of assent from Dr. Goessling and he put out his hand for the glass. He lifted it to his lips, then put it down unsteady. For a moment he shifted uneasily in his chair, then again reached for the whisky. He was trembling violently, and



DR. MAY VAN HORNE GOESSLING.



the hand that held the liquid shook as if palsied. Perspiration again came to the brow. Thus between desire and the unseen check the man's appetite was tamed. One second the glass would be at his lips; another and he would set it down. For three minutes, that seemed as hours to those watching that drawn face, the struggle continued until, finally exhausted, like a racer, he pushed the whisky to one side and the victory was won.

The conquering of tobacco was along the same line. At first the subject smoked easily with evident enjoyment. At the physician's suggestion he became ill and finally tossed the weed away. When awake he could not be induced to accept a cigar.

Dr. Goessling asked him if he wished to retain the suggestions against drink and tobacco. The young man replied candidly that he did not and was put to sleep again.

When aroused he felt his cigar and quaffed a glass of ale with keen relish.

Morphine afflicted persons are given the same treatment. The suggestion is made that the patient needs but three or four injections a day. Gradually the number is reduced and finally, usually at the volition of the sufferer, the daily doses are stopped entirely.

"This cure must be attributed to the power of hypnotic suggestion," said Dr. Goessling, "but what that power is which can remove pathological conditions is a mystery. We know how to direct the force and how to utilize it for the good of others, but we know it only through its results, its essential composition escapes us. Let it suffice that it is an unfailing cure for all nervous disorders."

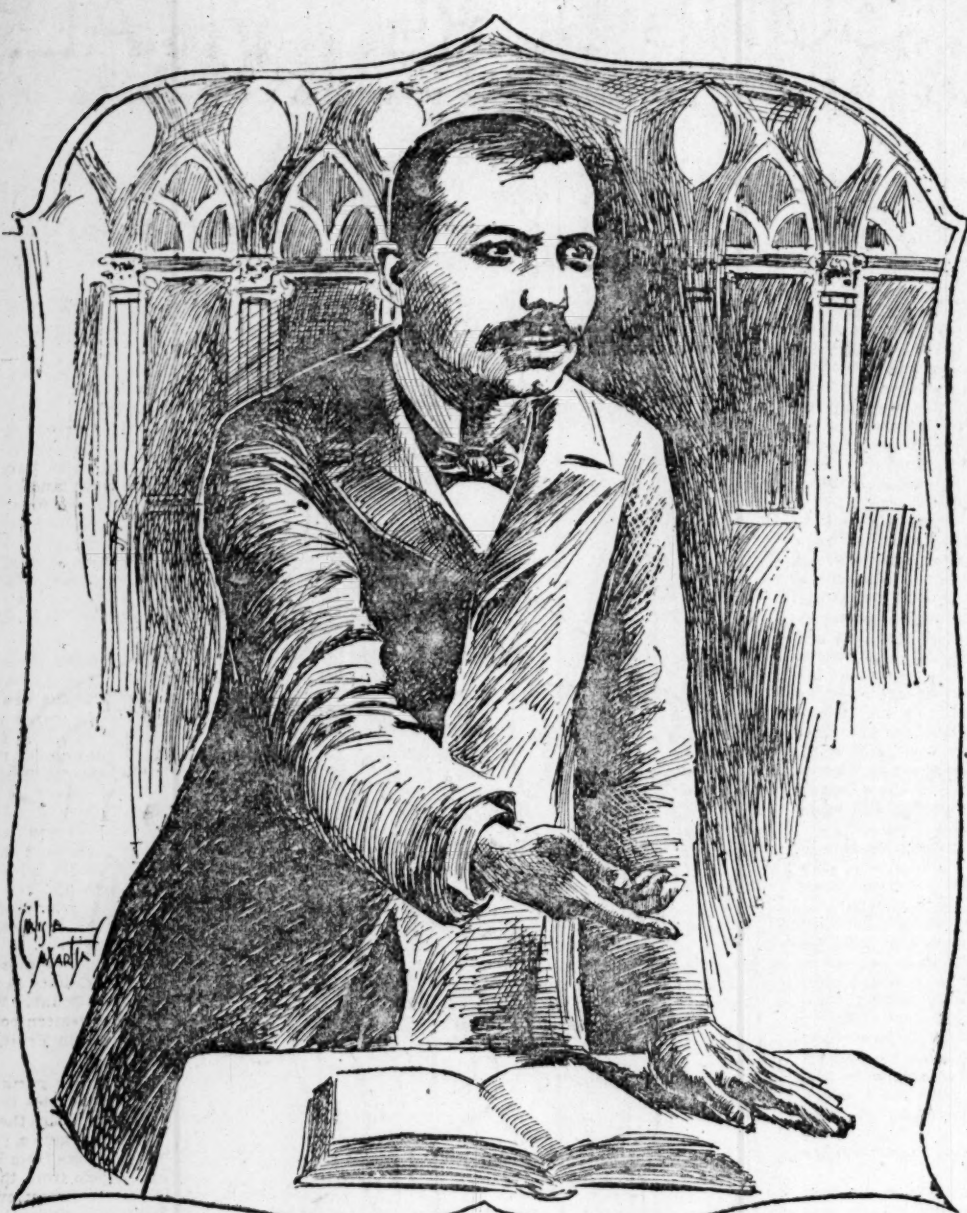
Dr. M. Van Horne Goessling as a physician is well known among the fraternity and enjoys a wide acquaintance in the northern part of the city. About her pretty home on North Grand avenue there is every idea of comfort and her husband is as talented as she.

"I don't have to work," she said, laughing, "but I am ambitious, and it is the desire of my life to make a name for myself in the medical profession."



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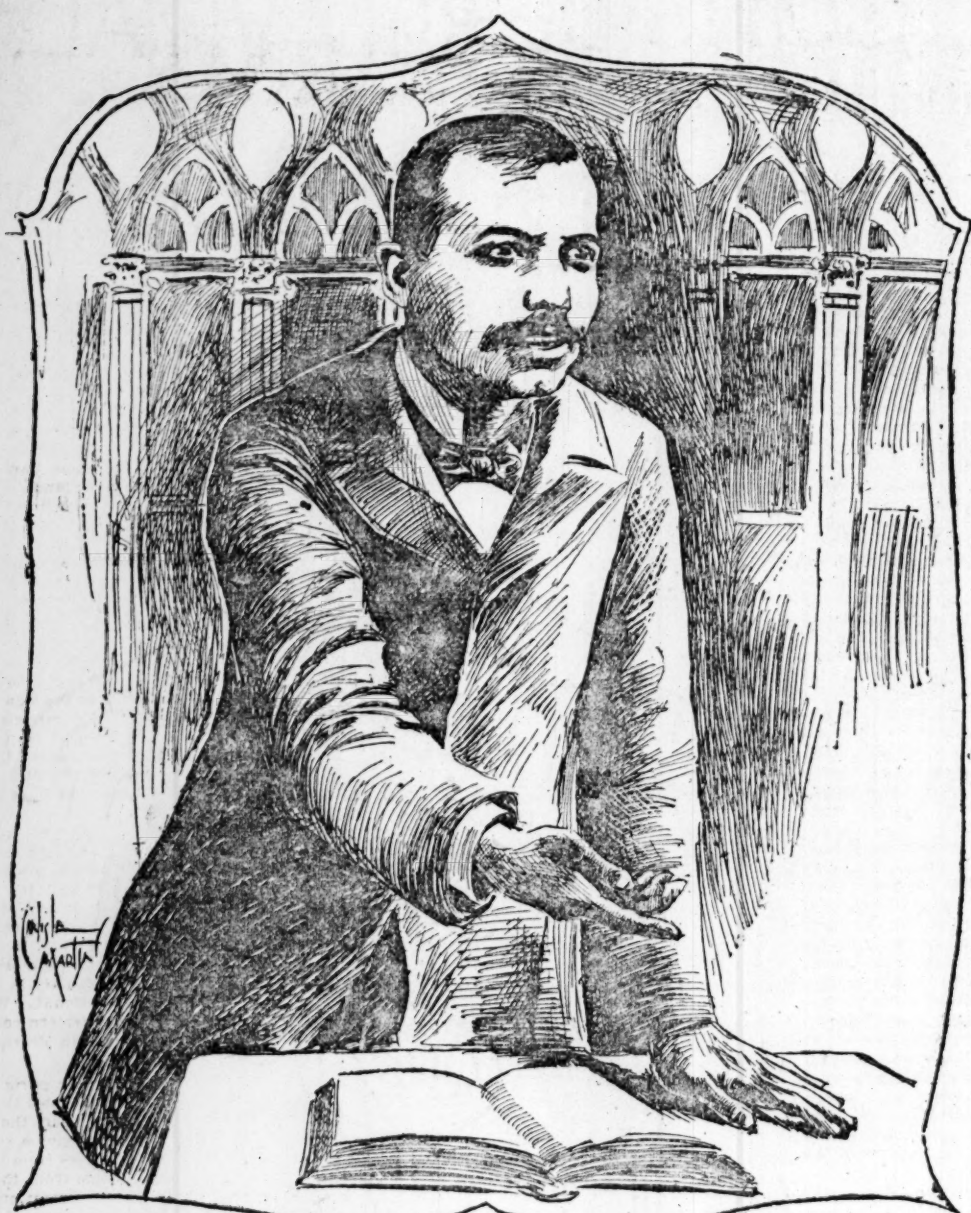
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"After being set adrift by having his companions killed he disappeared for a while, afterward joining a gang led by Bill Dalton. This gang robbed the Santa Fe train at Wharton, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas at Prior Creek and the bank at Southwest City, Mo.; the bank at Mound Valley, Kan., and the Longview bank in Texas, etc. After one or two other robberies they returned to Oklahoma, finally drifting to Ingalls, in the eastern portion of this Territory, at which place they had a fight with six United States deputy marshals. In the fight there were nine people

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Children of the Czar Colonizing in Kansas.

STRANGE PEOPLES GATHERED ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES WHERE THEY HAVE ESTABLISHED TOWNS AT THE CONVERGENCE OF THEIR HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARMS.

AMONG the bidders on the lands along the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railway, to be sold when the road is disposed of Feb. 16, will be Charles Kucharik of New York, who is the representative of a large colony of Czechs or Russians, which he expects to locate on Kansas soil. Should the lands be sold in a body he will endeavor to purchase 100,000 acres in the counties of Trego, Ellis and Russell for his patrons. They are all farmers from the thickly settled lands of Russia and will welcome a change to the open prairies of Western Kansas. They will find there plenty of their brethren and was to build up one of the most important of the many colonies.

It has been characteristic of Kansas to furnish homes for those who have banded together for the purpose of aiding their material progress. No State in the Union has been the refuge of so many colonies. The manner in which the lands of the State have been disposed of has been favorable to this sort of settlement and the class of people that have sought the plains to make new homes have been inclined to form close unions in order to have protection and aid.

This was particularly true in the early days of settlement and, while the dangers of the frontier passed away, the desire for acquaintanceship and the friendship of former days have been potent to make the settlers try to secure as close a settlement as possible.

The latest detachment from the Czar's dominions will join the largest colony in the State—the Russians. They have been working for prosperity for 24 years and have found it.

One day the people who stood on the depot platform at Topeka saw a queer lot of immigrants alight from a West-bound train. They had sheepskin coats with the wool outside and strange caps that looked as if they might have been relics of the mound builders. It was in 1874 and 1875 that their wide breeches and bulbous petticoats made their first appearance, and for many years after the wide flaring green wagons that they built on the plains of the Russians were a common sight on the prairies of Harvey and McPherson Counties, where the southern colony settled. The counties of Marion, Butler, Reno and Barton also had settlers from the fifteen thousand who made up this gathering.

They named their towns "Alexanderwohl," "Hoff-

nungsthal," "Guadunau" and other similar titles that had meaning in the Russian tongue, but were strange enough to the Kansans. They built their cabins close together and had a large field on the edge of the settlement for watermelons, which was their principal article of diet in those days. It is not recorded that the Russians ever had dugouts, but their sod houses were common. The huge brick ovens, as strange as their apparel, made the houses as much of a curiosity to the people as the colonists themselves.

They had come from the mother country because of the treatment accorded them by the state authorities and found that they could make money. Many of them became wealthy and all acquired a competence. In the midst of a rushing American population they spun raw silk and wore the Cossack caps that had been their custom on the banks of the Molotchna.

Some of the American settlers around them grew excited over politics, but they did not. The Americans stood on the street corners on Saturday afternoon and discussed the State administration, but the Russian Mennonite went on with his load of wheat to the granary. When the dry weather came they simply lived a little cheaper and plowed deeper. They won and came out with money, where an American would have been poor. They talked little, worked hard and saved the pennies. Their settlements are models of prosperity and the original 15,000 have been increased to many times that number.

The next most important colony was the one consisting of Catholic Russians, who went along the lines of the Union Pacific into Russell and Ellis Counties, the same section where the new colony proposes to locate. This section is a veritable piece of the Russian empire set down in the midst of the State. The colonists were from Saratov, a remote section of Russia, and their appearance was even more strange than the people of the other colony presented. They had a custom of gathering on the streets and singing lonesome songs that were very affecting to many who heard them. They founded the town of Herskov and have grown to be the most important settlement in the western end of the State under one nationality.

Out on the plains of Ellis County are their villages, of which the principal ones are Catherine's study Pfefferland Monjour. They follow the custom of building their villages for the residence of

all and then are farms are located outside. To them they go every day and return at night. Close by gathered, they live and have their interests as far from those of the people around them as possible.

They are reverent and the priest, who wears his sandals and robes at all times, is their adviser and father. The church is the principal building in the town. In Monjour is one that cost \$10,000 and is one of the finest in the State, though it stands in a little village on the plains. Besides the cost in money, much of the work was contributed.

These people are wheat raisers and this year had an immense crop. They sold it for cash and hid the money—mostly in silver half dollars. There are long processions over the plains, in the towns, and scores of church holidays in the year, when all take a rest. A monastery is one of the sights of Herskov.

The Swedes have been prominent in the colonization of the State. As early as 1859 a colony of 75 Swedes from Chicago came to southern Saline County and a year later they were followed by 200 from the Western Reserve of Ohio, where they had not found the success that they anticipated.

D. E. Fuller and L. J. Thorpe were their leaders and they formed the basis of the large Swede settlement that overflows into three counties now. In 1868 the Chicago company sent agents and purchased large tracts of land near Lindsay, McPherson County, and hundreds of Swedes came to settle thereon. N. P. Swenson was the first settler. Now the town has a college that enjoys a wide prestige. It has a \$5000 organ in the chapel and a student attendance from all over the West.

The Scandinavian Agricultural Society sent many settlers to Republic County in 1888 and there has been considerable growth in this settlement.

French immigrants settled in the southern part of Cloud County and they found that there was an uncongenial climate for the tales of the habitat. Many of them went to Manitoba several years ago and the remainder followed recently. They did not harmonize with the surroundings and were too restless to make good farmers.

Bohemians, Swedes and Germans were the early settlers of Ellsworth County, scattering their forces and the respective settlements having many dispersed. They were satisfied to take the things the gods provided.

The most considerable English colony was that of George Grant, a younger son of a noble Scotch family, who tried to found an estate in Ellis County. The town of Victoria was founded by him and the lands were apportioned among his followers. He built a typical English church and inaugurated English customs and ceremonials. His servants

dressed as in the palaces of Great Britain and George himself was the pink of lordly propriety. He had a theory that whisky should be taken without water and the habit wiped out scores of good men in Western Kansas before they grew accustomed to it. His colony failed and George himself died and was buried beneath the doorstep of the handsome stone chapel that he built. Some of his magnificent books and furniture may yet be found in the houses of Western Kansas people.

Bohemian settlements are found in Harper, Marion, Republic and Washington Counties. German settlements are thick, but they have been so generally inhabited by those coming from the Eastern States rather than from the old "fatherland" that they need not be enumerated. Irish, Welsh and Scotch are numerous through the central part of the State, but they did not generally come in colonies. A few families settled first and others from their neighborhoods sought land near them. The north central portion seems to have been the favorite for colonies of this sort.

Religious ties attracted many of the colonies to the State. Perhaps the most important of these is the River Brethren colony of Dickinson County. In 1873 this Quakerlike people decided to send a great colony from Pennsylvania and an advance party of three bishops came to Kansas to spy out the land. The following year the first company came, 500 of them with all their farming utensils and stock. It was reported that when they left Harrisburg they had over \$500,000 in cash in their pockets. They did not stop at a hotel, but went out to the church that had been built and that was their abiding place until they could find homes in reality. They have increased until there are about 3000 in Dickinson County alone.

Their Bethel meeting house is built like the old one in Pennsylvania and they take trips once a year to their former location. Often a hundred go at a time and spend weeks visiting. The men wear wide-brimmed hats, clerical coats; the women have no trimming on their dresses or hats; drab and black are the only colors allowed. They ride in queer square-topped wagons. But they make money.

All are well-to-do and never has one been in need of county aid. If a brother is in financial difficulties the others contribute to pay his debts. They paid \$5000 recently for a farmer who speculated too much and lost his all. They do not vote, or insure their lives. They are great believers in cattle and have the largest dairies and creameries in the State. They raise good crops and are model farmers.

The Mormons made an incursion into the State in 1878, settling in Stafford County with about forty families. William Burkert was their prophet and they had many accessions. They put up a frame

THROUGH INDUSTRY AND PERSISTENCE THEY HAVE ACCUMULATED FORTUNES BUT HAVE ONLY SLIGHTLY MODIFIED THE CUSTOMS OF THEIR NATIVE LAND.

temple or tabernacle and then became involved in a quarrel and the temple was sold to a hardware firm. The settlers scattered, some going to Utah. There was also a Mormon colony that settled in Jefferson County as early as 1831. The members intended to form a permanent settlement, but could not secure lands from the Indians and went their way to Salt Lake.

Somewhat in the nature of a religious colony was that organized by Rev. Mr. Pierce in Chicago and which took up its abode in Morris County. It was religious in its sense of being composed mostly of church men.

Although the early sentiment of the State was in favor of the North, there was a large immigration from the lands south of the Mason and Dixon line. The Southern Emigrant Aid Society sent many colonists to the State, one party being among the first comers to Bourbon County. They had for one object in the coming the making of the new commonwealth a slave State. The Texas Rangers were an aid to them in this and several pitched battles with the Free State men took place in the southeastern portion of Kansas. South Carolina furnished the larger part of the colonists for this society.

The Palmetto colony laid out the present city of Marysville, it being intended to make it a settlement that should reflect credit on the Southern cause. The town was named Palmetto and thus appears on the early maps of the State. The Marysville colony was from Missouri and put its plat alongside the town of Palmetto, eventually winning the fight that lasted for years and was the cause of much bitter feeling.

The Tennessee colony in the southern part of Dickinson County was composed of good families and they have proved among the best residents of the county, nearly all being well-to-do.

The agitation that was thrust on the State through the slavery discussion brought out a great deal of feeling in the New England States and there were many colonists sent out through the Emigrant Aid Association. The first party was that piloted from St. Louis by ex-Gov. Charles Robinson and Charles Branscomb, who had been sent ahead to spy out the land. The party arrived at Lawrence in 1854 and formed the nucleus of that city. The men of that colony have been prominent in the affairs of the State and have had much to do with the guidance of the commonwealth.

The Hampden colony came from Hampton, Mass., in 1855, and was led by S. C. Pomeroy. It settled in Coffey County.

Becher's Rifle colony from New Haven, Conn., sometimes called the "New Haven colony," was furnished by the great preacher after whom it was named with a Sharp's rifle and a hymn book and Bible for every member. It did some hard fighting and strong praying in the new lands. It settled in Waukegan County and the first church is still an object of veneration by the people of that section, an annual celebration being held to commemorate the arrival of the colony's founders.

A settlement of 15,000 acres was set aside by J. H. Whetstone in Franklin County and was one of the places where many from the New England States found homes.

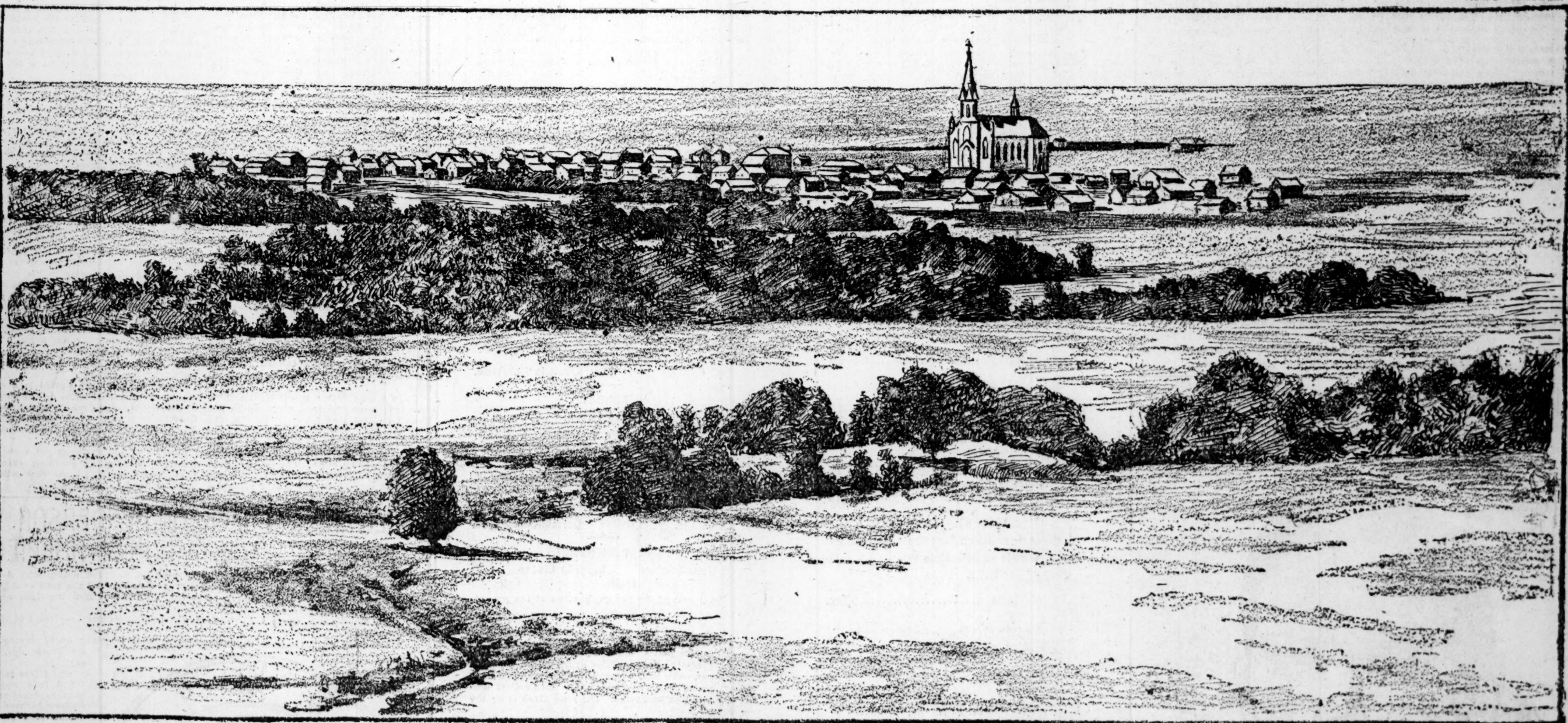
The colonies that have come from the other States of the East are numerous. Pennsylvania has sent many a company to make homes in the new lands. A Pennsylvania colony settled at Dorrence in Russell County in 1872. Samuel Killian led 200 families from the Keystone State to Ellsworth in 1878 and they made their homes at the town of Wilson. A colony went to Ellis County and was followed by one from New York. In 1855 a vegetarian colony went out from Philadelphia and settled in Allen County. Dr. Lauren, the leader, selected the location and about one hundred people joined him. Sickness decimated their numbers and the colony went to pieces in a few years. A colony of Pennsylvania went to Osborne County and consisted of 35 families.

Ohio colonies were also common. The most noted was the one that went to Russell County in the 70s. There was also one in Dickinson County. Wisconsin was represented by the Northwestern colony of seventy-one families led by Benjamin Pratt, which settled in Russell County in 1871.

The days of colonization from other parts of this country are past, but for foreign colonies there are still opportunities. The open plains where the American farmers have failed will often give a prosperous life to the harder working settlers from Europe. That there will be more come from that part of the world is to be expected. In almost every instance that kind of colonists have succeeded. The farmer has plowed deep and lived economically and with that kind of management any portion of the State has its chances.

CATHERINSTADT, ELLIS COUNTY KANSAS, A TOWN OF RUSSIAN FARMERS WHO CULTIVATE THE SURROUNDING PRAIRIES AND THRIVE.

From a Photograph.



TABOR, POSTMASTER OF DENVER, AND HIS MARVELOUS LIFE STORY.

AMAN named Tabor was postmaster in a mining camp known as California Gulch 30 years ago. In the past week he has been appointed postmaster of Denver.

Quite a rise in the world, isn't it? This appointment might be the goal of a laudable ambition; the last step in a ladder of life, slowly scaled by patient endeavor. But it isn't for the man in question is Horace A. W. Tabor, and between his first postmastership and his last stretches a career of monstrous gains and losses, of fabulous wealth and bitter poverty, of political honors and disappointments.

There was a time when Tabor was worth \$3,000,000. Some said it was nearer \$20,000,000. The structures reared by his wealth are monuments beside the streets of Denver, and in the shadow of their lofty walls he has shuffled along in broken, dust-stained boots, and with a frayed and shabby coat upon his back. Within a few months he has been absolutely penniless. Then, one day, a friend gave him \$15,000, and he started to repair his fortunes by hunting gold. He went to Cripple Creek, that new Eldorado, over the site of which this same man passed, unsuspectingly, 40 years ago, when the whole of it might have been his, had he but seen the gold beneath the clod.

When the news of his appointment to be Denver's postmaster came to him he was digging in a ditch, rough clad and weary, the weight of 68 years upon his back.

In the old days Tabor kept a little store in a camp called Buckskin Joe. His wife earned money by washing clothes. There was another day when Tabor was a Senator of the United States; when the woman who had washed clothes at Buckskin Joe was divorced; when another woman, young and beautiful, was about to take her place, and Tabor made all Washington laugh by buying and exhibiting a nightshirt worth \$500, made in Paris and intended as a part of this queer fellow's own "trousseau."

Tabor was born in Vermont, Nov. 26, 1830, and at an early age left for the West, locating in Kansas. Without much capital other than an abundance of energy and plenty of zeal he settled on a farm, and to borrow the language of a biographer, "fought grasshoppers and starvation" for a time. He was elected a member of the Legislature when Kansas became a State.

About this time returning trappers from the Rocky Mountain regions were telling of the rich gold discoveries along Cherry Creek, in Colorado, near the site of the present city of Denver, and Mr. Tabor, with a team of oxen hitched to a prairie schooner, turned his face in that direction.

It was a hazardous undertaking, but his courage was equal to the exigencies, and in the fall of 1859 he reached Denver, where he remained until the following spring. Then he set out for California Gulch, the most attractive region for gold mining in the mountains, and, with his wife, oxen and schooner, arrived there, after six weeks of laborious travel, in April, 1860. His experiences were the same as those of other miners.

He dug gravel, threw it into the sluice day after day and in the evening cleaned up and counted his gains. At the end of the season he had \$5000 to the good, which was to him a fair fortune. He bought a stock of groceries and opened a store to supply the wants of others. When summer came he again he resumed his operations in the mines, and at the close of that season had \$15,000 as the harvest of two years of toil. From California Gulch he went to Buckskin Joe, some distance away, now a wilderness, but then a booming camp, and to that Eldorado he directed his steps and became the leading merchant and was made Postmaster. There he remained several years and prospered. He returned to California Gulch, the scene of his successes, not as a miner, but as a merchant, though always with an eye on the main chance in the mining world. Soon after a postoffice was established there and Mr. Tabor, who had

served the Government faithfully at Buckskin Joe, was made the Postmaster. For nearly twenty years he led the prosaic life which his employment entailed and prospered in a way.

In the town of Fair Play, Park County, there resided two shoemakers, named respectively August Rische and George T. Hock, who formed a partnership with a view to searching for carbonates. They were poor and applied to Mr. Tabor for the means of prosecuting their purpose, offering him an equal share with themselves in such discoveries as they might make. This partnership with Tabor was the turning point in his career. About May 1, at a depth of 25 feet, the vein was struck and the Little Pittsburg mine opened. During the first half of July following the mine yielded at the rate of \$5000 a week. Within a short time the mine was producing from 75 to 100 tons of ore a week. This, of course, caused a prodigious activity throughout the neighborhood, and Mr. Tabor and the two shoemakers began to absorb contiguous claims. The production of the property from the time of discovery in the spring of 1878 to April 1, 1880, amounted to \$2,677,334.91 for receipts of ore sold and \$4,346,559.81 actual yield. Mr. Tabor sold his interest to Charles M. Moffatt for \$1,000,000.

During the interim between the discovery of the Little Pittsburg and the disposal of his interest in the Consolidated Company Mr. Tabor was concerned in many other valuable properties.

Having lived for a brief time in Kansas, it could not be otherwise than that Mr. Tabor would at some time become possessed of political ambition, and as a matter of fact, he early developed the yearning for office.

As has been seen, he was appointed Postmaster at Buckskin Joe almost the moment he became a resident of that camp, and upon his return to California Gulch he was commissioned as Postmaster of that camp and was in possession of the office when the name of the camp was changed to Leadville. Subsequently he was elected Mayor of that city, and was its first chief magistrate. Upon the expiration of his term as Mayor he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and when Henry M. Teller was appointed Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Arthur Mr. Tabor was chosen to fill his unexpired term as Senator in Congress. The term was only thirty days, but the experience was such as to make him anxious for election for the full term. The opposition candidate was Judge Brown, who was elected by a majority of one vote, the casting ballot being his own, as he was at that time a member of the Legislature.

But the zenith of Mr. Tabor's political ambition was never fulfilled. The one absorbing desire of his life was to be chosen by the people Governor of the State, and this was not realized, ad probably never will be, for even if he does succeed in retrieving his fortune he will be too old to re-engage in the strife for political supremacy. But the future of his aspirations in that direction was not attributable to his lack of capability, for Mr. Tabor is not the illiterate man that many people have been led to believe. On the contrary, he is possessed of a fair education, such as the common schools of the period and section in which his boyhood days were spent, supplemented by the acquisitions which a long and active intercourse with men of affairs would afford.

The recent loss of the remnants of his property is Denver is well known. At the sale of his property his property, as valued in court, was of the value of \$3,000,000.

In January of 1897 the last piece of this property was sold under the hammer to satisfy a mortgage. Although the ex-Senator made a hard fight in the courts to retain this remnant of his fortune, when the case came he accepted the result philosophically, and, shouldering a pick, began prospecting at Cripple Creek and elsewhere. According to recent reports his efforts have

been reasonably successful, and the promise of a return to opulence is bright. Having discovered what seems to be a valuable property in Boulder County, Colorado, he applied to Winfield Scott Stratton, present mining king and multi-millionaire, for the funds necessary to develop it, not as a loan or a gratuity, but as an investment. Mr. Stratton responded to this appeal to his good offices, not by buying the property, or even a share in it, but by tendering the use of the necessary sum upon condition that if Mr. Tabor's expectations are realized he may at his option repay the amount or not, as he likes. The use of the money is tendered in token of appreciation of Mr. Tabor's services in developing the resources of the State and creating the opportunities which have made many others, including Mr. Stratton, rich.

There is great joy in Denver over the appointment. Among the men who were prominent in affairs of the State years ago, the old-time residents of Denver and Colorado, was especially gratifying. The enthusiasm over the appointment took the form of a desire to ratify. A few prominent citizens met during the afternoon and applied for permission to build a bonfire in ratification. The absence of Senator Tabor from the city was remembered and it was decided to postpone the celebration.

NEXT OLDEST ST. LOUIS DOCTOR TELLS HOW ONE MAY LIVE LONG.

DR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON of 3211 Pine street is, next to Dr. Pollak, the oldest medical practitioner in St. Louis, but his wife so strenuously objects to him revealing his age that he will not divulge the year of his birth.



DR. WM. JOHNSTON AND HIS RULE OF HEALTH.

"Be temperate in all things. Observe the rules of cleanliness; keep your conscience clear; don't worry if you can help it, and select your wife with care."

One of the theories of Dr. Johnston is that a physician can never know too much. He keeps in touch with the age, and, although more than 80 years old, is as young in thought as many a man of 30.

He was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, and practiced medicine in several towns in his native State until he came to St. Louis, more than fifty years ago.

Dr. Johnston has enjoyed a large practice and has labored hard, but he is still as active as many a young fellow of 40, and expects to continue in the harness for years to come.

He never touched intoxicating liquors until a few years ago. He was convalescing after a long illness, and was very weak. At the advice of his physician he drank a few bottles of wine, but never could become quite reconciled to the taste of it.

Dr. Johnston has steadfastly refused to connect himself with any medical college, although he has had many offers. Throughout his long career he has adhered to the belief that the time of a physician belongs to his patients, and he could never be persuaded to depart from it.

To his wife he gives much of the credit for his long life, for she exercised loving care over him at times when he was disposed to neglect himself amid the rush of business.

He keeps in touch with the age, and, although more than 80 years old, is as young in thought as many a man of 30.

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE GROUND HOG IS A PROPHET?

MANY people believe implicitly in the groundhog. Others do not. One of the former is John Borschneck of Louisville, who owns five groundhogs, two males and three females. The two males he considers reliable. Neither has ever failed him when he has wagered that they would come out of their holes within the time specified. Mr. Borschneck has so much confidence in them that he will bet any sum of money up to \$500 that one or before Feb. 12. He selects this date because, according to the Julian calendar, that date would be groundhog's day.

Last year Mr. Borschneck won something over \$300, and is not afraid to run the risk again at even money.

Two of Mr. Borschneck's pets are from Middleborough, two are from Nabbs Station, Ind., and the other is from Meade County, Kentucky. The two from Middleborough he has had for six years. He raised them from little fellows.

Sept. 17 one of the females began looking about for winter quarters. She went down in the cellar and tried to dig through the brick. Two were removed for her. In two days she dug out at least a cartload of dirt. She came out several times, but Nov. 17 went into her hole and has not been seen since.

Dick, the oldest male, went into the ground Feb. 2. He was accompanied by his

loving mate, Coney, the other male, with his companion of joys and sorrows, made a mean 21 days after the couple. Dick and Coney and their female companions went into the holes they have used for the past three years.

The old maid groundhog took 50 newspapers into her winter quarters. The others did not take so many. Newspapers seem to be the food on which these groundhogs exist. Mr. Borschneck, who is an authority on the subject, has studied his pets. Just before they go into quarters each year they steal every paper they can find. This year their owner bought a lot of old papers and put them in a convenient place.

Mr. Borschneck is not the only believer in the prophecy of the groundhog. There are thousands of people in Kentucky who are like him, and even more in Indiana. It is a historical fact that so many rows occurred among the Hoosiers as a result of disputes as to whether Feb. 1 or 2 was groundhog day that the Legislature was called upon to settle the question. After a hot debate Feb. 2 was fixed as the official date.

The belief is that if the groundhog makes his appearance on the second of February, and sees his shadow, he will go back into his hole and remain six weeks. That means 42 days more of bad weather. If he does not see his shadow he will remain out, an indication that winter is over.

YOUNGEST GRADUATE OF THE ST. LOUIS HIGH SCHOOL.



EVERETT PAUL GRIFFIN is the youngest of the 82 members of the January class of 1894 of the St. Louis High School, who will be graduated Friday. He has been told he will be the youngest pupil ever graduated from the High School. He was born June 23, 1882, and is a son of Trumbull D. Griffin of 242 West Chestnut street. He entered the High School four years ago, at the age of 11, and his record has been creditable throughout. The class consists of 21 young men and 61 young women, none of whom is less than a year older than he. The eldest member of the class is 20 years of age. Young Mr. Griffin intends to be a lawyer.

WHAT WOULD THE MOST EXPENSIVE DINNER THAT COULD BE GIVEN IN ST. LOUIS COST?

Stewards of the St. Nicholas and Faust's Give Menus and Prices for a Feast to Be Prepared for a Party of Twelve Persons.

THE costliest dinner that can be produced in St. Louis or the United States is comparatively cheap after all—especially cheap when it is remembered that costly dinners are given only by persons of immense wealth. A dinner may be well, and, to a moneyed entertainer, cost but a trifle. It is seldom that a dinner of any kind in St. Louis costs more than \$5 per plate. Figuring on a basis of twelve persons, a splendid dinner can be given for \$120 for the party. To go to extreme the most costly dinner that can be prepared in St. Louis can not be made to run over \$22.66 2-3 per plate, so says Jules Rehaut, the St. Nicholas steward. But this figure does not include wines. Steward Rehaut figures on a French basis. Here is his menu:



BY JULES REHAUT, STEWARD AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

HORS D'OEUVRES.
Cantaloupes d'Espagne sur glace
Canape d'anchois au Beurre de
Montpellier. \$75

HUITRES.
Huitres de Marennes Vertes sur
Coquille. 15

POTAGE.
Potage aux Nids d'hirondelles. 30

RELEVES.
Cronstades d'ortolans a la
Meridionale. 25

POISSON.
Horly de filet de truite a la Marechale. 15

ENTREES.
Aigullette de perdreaux a la Grammont
Pain de foie gras garni de caille en
chamfrond. 30
Oeufs de terrapine a la Columbia 60

LEGUMES.
Asperges d'Argenteuil, Hollandaise 20
Timbales de truffes au champagne
Sorbet Imperial. 12

ROTIS.
Faisans Dore 30
Canards a tete Rouge. 3
Salad Mosaic. 15

DESSERT.
Glace de fruits en Surprise 25
Garnie de Patisserie 12
Moka. 12

Total \$392

Translated into plain English, the Rehaut menu means:
Spanish Cantaloupes on Ice. Montpellier Butter.
Green Marine Oysters on Half Shell.
Swallow Nest Soup.
French Red Hides.
Rocky Mountain Trout.
Partridges.
Goose Liver Garnished with Quail.
Terrapin Eggs.
Asparagus.
Truffles with Champagne.
Imperial Punch.
Golden Pheasants.
Canvasback Duck.
Mixed Salad.
Ice Cream. Coffee. Assorted Cake.



BY ALBERT PELATON, STEWARD AT FAUST'S.

Shrewsbury Oysters.

SOUPS.
Cream of Asparagus.

HORS D'OEUVRE.
Radishes. Caviar Russe a la Czar. Olives.
Timbales a l'Ecosaise.

RELEVES.
Sole a la Marguery. Potatoes a la Windsor.
Filet of Beef, larded a la Parisienne.
Saddle of Mutton, currant jelly.

ENTREES.
Sweetbreads larded a la Colbert.
Terrapin a la Maryland.

SORBIT.
Kirsch Punch.

ROTIS.
Canvas-back Ducks.
Celery, Mayonnaise Salad.

ENTREMETS.
Artichauts. German Asparagus.

SWEET ENTREMETS.
Omelette Soufflee. Bisquits Glaces.
Fruit. Cafe.

Total cost of the foregoing menu at the prevailing market prices \$300.

IN counting the cost of wines for a dinner of twelve plates, much depends on the drinking capacity and disposition of the diners. Steward Rehaut, who is familiar with the cost of liquors, submits a wine list suitable for the swellest dinner that can be figured. The price given is by the bottle:

Barano \$ 8
Xeres, 1815 12
Steinberger Cabinet 12
Pommery Sec 8
Chateau Laroze 8
Claude Vouquet 10
Tokai Imperial, 1811 15
Cognac Otard Dupuid, 1812 100
\$172

HERE IS A DINNER FOR TWELVE THAT WILL COST 84 CENTS.

THERE is one place in St. Louis where a man could entertain eleven guests at dinner and have 15 cents left out of a dollar bill. The meal would be wholesome and appetizing and ample enough to satisfy the hunger of anybody.

The place is the Provident Association's One-Cent Restaurant at Eleventh and Locust streets. It is in charge of George Milford, a restaurant man of long experience.

The host and his eleven guests would sit down to a table on which would be served soup, pork and beans, potatoes, rutabaga, bread, coffee and peach. The cost of serving each person would be exactly 7 cents, or 84 cents for all. If the host wanted to be reckless he could provide beef stew or wieners and sauerkraut instead of pork and beans at a total additional cost of only 12 cents.

The meal would be prepared by experienced cooks, and would be thoroughly nutritious. It would be served plainly as to style, but there would be nothing about the meal to which the most fastidious could possibly take exception.

The bill of fare would read like this:

	Price, cents.
Soup.	.12
Pork and Beans.	.12
Potatoes.	.34
Bread.	.34
Coffee.	.34
Peach Pudding.	.34
Total.	.84

DR. E. H. GREGORY GIVES A FEW SIMPLE RULES FOR LONGEVITY.

DR. ELISHA H. GREGORY of 335 Lucas avenue is 73 years old, hale and vigorous and an active practitioner. He was born in Virginia, but came to St. Louis in 1831, and counts himself a Missourian by reason of his long residence in this State. His sublimity is moderation in eating. "I always eat what I want," he will tell you, "but never as much as I can. If your system is normal and it craves a certain diet, that diet will prove wholesome, provided it is properly prepared. As to drinking, I take a dram whenever a friend invites me, but fortunately, perhaps, I have never been thrown in a passion where I was frequently invited. I don't like intoxicating beverages, and my slight indulgences in them have been entirely a matter of goodwill. I found early in life that smoking didn't agree with me, and I stopped it almost entirely. About once a week I smoke a cigarette, but I have no craving for it. I take little credit to myself for the conditions that have helped me to lead the temperate life, to which I attribute my good health."

Dr. Gregory regards the stomach as the most important organ. "Don't distend the stomach," he says. "You may eat nearly anything, but there is nothing that you can eat to repletion with safety. Milk is a diet that nearly all stomachs can take and digest, but it must be taken with intelligence. If the stomach is so charged with it that there is no chance for a 'churning,' the result is almost as bad as if it were solid matter. The stomach is a wonderful organ, but it can't work unless it has room to exert itself. The main thing is to eat what you want, but not too much of it."



DR. E. H. GREGORY AND HIS RULE OF HEALTH.

"Eat what you crave, but not too much of it. Drink only crystal or boiled water. Be temperate in all things, particularly in eating; keep clean and don't neglect slight ailments."

JESSIE SCHOFIELD BELIEVES THAT SHE HAS BEEN IN HEAVEN.

JESSIE SCHOFIELD has been in heaven a long time. I left with Jesus, and she has seen the Savior. She has "drunk the milk of Paradise." In the spirit she has clasped hands with Jesus Christ. She intends to devote the remainder of her life to preaching His gospel.

She is 17 years old. She lives at 1228 Mary street, Evansville, Ind. Her strange journey commenced Tuesday night, December 15, and ended three days later. During the time she was the guest of the angels her earthly body lay in the residence of Rev. Mr. Preet, pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church in Governor street.

A revival meeting was in progress. Miss Schofield attended. The words of the minister touched her heart and she longed to be a Christian. She went to the altar to be prayed for, as is the custom in many churches. She was repentant. Tears streamed down her face. Young as she was, she felt the need of divine forgiveness. She was very much in earnest. A great change seemed to come over her suddenly. She folded her hands across her breast. Her eyes closed. She fell back upon the floor in front of the altar.

All present became alarmed. The services were abandoned. A physician was hastily summoned. He attempted to revive the girl, but failed. With the consent of her mother she was carried into the parsonage next door. There her long sleep began, and her invisible journey to terrestrial realms was commenced and finished.

"I was in heaven," said Miss Schofield, "and visited many distant parts of the earth. I suppose I was in a trance. I was kneeling at the altar, praying that my sins might be forgiven. All at once, a strange feeling came over me. I was not sick or dizzy, but simply felt that I was being carried up, up, by some strange and unseen power. There was no fear, but a feeling of perfect rest and security. It seemed but a second until I stood before a large gate. It was radiant with gems and gold. As I stood there my father, who died when I was little, pushed open the gate and led me in. Then I saw my baby brother, who died just after he learned to walk, come toddling toward me. He put his arms around my neck and kissed me."

"Then a man with a bright light shining over him came and took my hand in his. Then I realized that I was in heaven, and that the man who stood before me was Christ. Angels were around us everywhere. Music filled the air—such music as we never hear on earth. The streets of the heavenly journey as anything extraordinary were golden. The buildings shone like silver. It seemed to me that I remained in heaven for a long time. I left with Jesus, and she has seen the Savior. She has 'drunk the milk of Paradise.' In the spirit she has clasped hands with Jesus Christ. She intends to devote the remainder of her life to preaching His gospel."

Miss Schofield has an oval, intelligent looking face, a high forehead and big brown eyes, which look directly into the face of the one with whom she is talking. She is neither a dreamer nor a fanatic, nor does she spend her time in the company of morbid thoughts. A person would hardly suspect her of taking an imaginative trip to heaven, for she is not at all given to fanciful musings. She is not romantic. The beauties of the green fields and the streams in Garvin's Park, near her home, she allows to pass unnoticed. The wild flowers of summer are never disturbed by her hands.

All her life has been passed in a simple manner in a modest home on the outskirts of Evansville. She does not seek notoriety. Outside of a very small circle her name was never heard of until the time of her recent strange experience.

In spite of all, she does not regard her heavenly journey as anything extraordinary. She is a simple, unassuming girl, and talks of all she saw with the simplicity and candor of a child.

UNCLE ANDREW JACKSON HENDERSON WAS A HUMAN TIMEPIECE.

"UNCLE" ANDREW JACKSON HENDERSON, an aged negro, who lived in Zanesville, O., was a human timepiece. He could tell the time of day to a minute—almost to a second—by placing his right hand to his right ear and pausing an instant to reflect.

"How do you do it, Uncle Andy?" asked his friends repeatedly, mystified at the old man's power.

Uncle Andy would look at them whimsically, with a quaint smile playing over his black lips, and say:

"Oh, I see tell." And that was the only explanation old Andrew Jackson Henderson ever gave of the strange gift he possessed.

He was born in Tennessee 54 years ago, and his boyhood was spent in slavery. When the Union Army marched through his native State he was picked up by a Union officer named Cox, who made him his personal servant. After the close of the war Cox returned to Zanesville and was accompanied by Andy. The negro married and prospered and incidentally became the father of seven children.

He was tall, straight and square-shouldered, even after he became old, and presented a striking appearance. Everybody in Zanesville knew him. Several years ago he accidentally discovered that he was able to tell the time at any hour of the day or night by simply placing his hand to his ear. Thousands of times he demonstrated his ability to do this, much to the delight of the children and the wonderment of their elders.

Just as the sun was going down on Christmas Day old Uncle Andy died as the result of a paralytic stroke and with him died the knowledge of the secret of the human timepiece.



VIEW OF LAST WEEK AND FORECAST OF THIS WEEK IN THE ST. LOUIS THEATERS.

THERE is a prevalent idea that the theater-going public dislikes to think of an actress as a married woman and a devoted wife. By the same token, theater-goers prefer to look upon all bold and dashing stage lovers as unshackled Lotharios, who know not the worry of a dressmaker's bill and have never been confronted with the comic weekly nightmare of a new Easter bonnet.

Julia Marlowe had a lawsuit with a Philadelphia manager who shared this opinion and didn't care to have her place in his theater with her hyphenated name Marlowe-Taber, and who insisted that the presence of her husband, a gifted young actor, in the same company was a drawback. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal made themselves unpopular because they were lovers off the stage, and they were unmercifully held up to ridicule as "Madge and her Willie." If there is already a breach of any considerable width between a well-known comic opera star and his wife, it is being widened daily by the constant nagging of sensational reporters who think to feed the public prejudice against domestic felicity among stage folk. These are not the only instances of a disposition to prod into and stir up the dovecote for the purpose of seeing the dove fly. Many more could be cited, but they have no place here. Reference to the three conspicuous examples is made purely as a passing reflection upon the picture presented by the fortunate young couple who charmed large audiences at the Century last week.

With the knowledge that happy pairs are not long allowed to go their way in peace the question naturally arises: How about the Sotherns? It is certain that a happier, more devoted and more contented husband and wife cannot be found in a trip across the continent. It is to be hoped that this will always remain the case. They are not aggressive with their bliss, which may be, after all, one of the reasons they have gone along thus far without being made the subject of envious gossip.

But the striking feature of the Sothern-Harned alliance at present is the generous way Mr. Sothern has stepped aside in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" and permitted Miss Harned to become the central figure of the play. You other happy married folks who are not of the stage will most likely observe to yourselves that Mr. Sothern would be a nice sort of a devoted husband, indeed, if he were not anxious to have his wife advance herself at his own expense. A proper way to look at the matter, truly, but not very unbusinesslike, when the husband and wife are making their living and planning to keep out of the home for the aged by appearing together, one of them as a star.

Mr. Sothern was a successful star long before Miss Harned became his wife. She was his leading lady and when they played to large houses it was Sothern whom everybody went to see. Miss Harned was considered only as a pretty woman who acted intelligently, and it made little odds to the audience whether she was the heartless adventuress in "The Master of Woodbarrow" or the lovable maiden who gave all her devotion to Capt. Letterbrail. But this new play by Anthony Hope has wrought a change. Hereafter the audiences will care decidedly what manner of a part Miss Harned appears in. If the plays in which Mr. Sothern is to be seen in the future do not offer Miss Harned the opportunities opened to her in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," Mr. Sothern and his manager may begin now to prepare themselves to hear a general expression of regret, which expressions have been known at times to have an influence on the box office receipts. The adventure of the Lady Ursula Harrington is proving rather the adventure of Mrs. E. H. Sothern. She has by her dainty and refined hoydenish pranks got herself into a serious position. She can't back out, for



the public, having noted what cleverness is hers, will not let her. If she goes ahead she is in danger of making Mr. Sothern another one of those husbands of famous women, and if they compromise and come to be known as the Sotherns—a contingency not probable—they will find themselves in the same boat with the Tabers and the Kendals.

At the Imperial.

THE managers of the Imperial Theater are nothing if not daring. They dared to go on Shakespearean plays at 10, 20 and 30 cents, and now they dare to resurrect "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with an innovation thrown in that would disturb the shade of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and fairly paralyze the Napoleon of all Uncle Tommers, Mr. Jay Rial.

They promise a revival of Uncle Tom, Little Eva, Eliza Harris, the bloodhounds and the cakes of ice this week, and they are going to have a cake walk. Think of it! Little Eva, dies—the audience sobbers and here it may be stated that Imperial audiences are the best drilled and most enthusiastic sobbers in town—the worldly Sinclair turns and sheds a few tears, and then, presto! Instead of the customary apotheosis of Mrs. Stowe and a dazzling view of the young lady tripping up a Jacob's ladder, we'll have a splendid interior set and all the hot steps in this vicinity, illustrating the poetry of motion

while the orchestra plays "My Coal Black Lady," or come other popular rag-time melody.

The cast for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is stronger than one generally has the pleasure seeing in the piece. Lawrence Hanley will play Uncle Tom, Beaumont Smith will have the part of the irrepressible Marks; Jessamine Rodgers will be the Topsey; Charles Burnham will be seen as Phineas Fletcher; Victory Bateman is to be the runaway slave girl Eliza; Emmett King is cast for Simon Legree; Frederick Book will be on the block as the auctioneer, and Miss Ophelia will be played by Mrs. Dickson. Florence Modena, who is no stranger in St. Louis, will make her first appearance with the Imperial company this afternoon in the part of Mrs. Sinclair.

At the Fourteenth Street.

THERE will be spooks and weird goings on at the Fourteenth Street Theater this week, commencing Sunday evening. Mr. Edward Clifford, a young St. Louisian, is the advance agent for the attraction, which, in his own language, is "Carraway's American Mahatmas, World's Greatest Exponents of the Occult Sciences, in Their Mighty Marvels of the Mystic Century." Prof. J. C. Carraway and his pretty sister, Virginia, are the magnets of the entertainment. Miss Carraway, a charming brunette of

18 years, possesses most unusual powers, but is aided in much of her work by her brother's peculiar influences. It is claimed for her that while in a trance she will read out any mental question the members of the audience may put to her. She claims to locate missing articles or long lost relatives and to tell of the man or woman you will marry.

This feature of the programme is called somnambulism or intuitive impressions, and is weird and bewildering. At noon to-morrow Prof. Carraway, accompanied by a committee of citizens, will start from the Merchants' Exchange and drive through the streets blindfolded over a route mapped out by the committee. They will leave the carriage at the Postoffice and Carraway, still blindfolded, will find the hidden key of a lockbox, the number of which is known only to the committee, open the box, take out an unadvised letter which has been placed therein, and finally deliver it to the person whose name is upon the inside.

The Bill at Hopkins.

A VARIED bill of excellence will be presented at Hopkins' Grand Opera House this week, opening with the matinee to-day. The Hopkins stock company, which is presenting different dramatic offerings each week, creditably and acceptably, will produce Bronson Howard's success, "The Banker's Daughter," in which Charles R.

Thorne and other members of the famous old Union Square company of New York made their greatest names. The piece will be well cast and handsomely staged. There will be new groupings in the rich collection of pictures in the "Visions of Art." The vaudeville will be especially interesting this week. Among the features will be the great Northern Troupe of dancers, consisting of two women and three men; Moreland and Thompson, in a new act, called the Bicycle Agent; and the Japanese jugglers, the Tanakas. This strongly featured entertainment will, no doubt, attract big houses all week.

At Havlin's.

THE attraction at Havlin's, beginning this afternoon, will be the new English play, "Shall We Forgive Her?" which was first produced in this country at the Fourteenth Street Theater, New York, early in the season by Manager Jacob Litt. It was originally produced at the Adelphi Theater, London, where it made an instantaneous hit. It has since repeated its London success in New York, Boston and other cities, and is everywhere spoken of as a drama of remarkable power, the engagement of Marie Wainwright for the leading role has attracted considerable attention and excited no little comment. Miss Wainwright has been so long a popular star in another field of the drama that one

is first scarcely prepared for the announcement that she has determined to forsake Shakespeare for melodrama. Miss Wainwright's presence in the cast of "Shall We Forgive Her?" will raise the performance above the ordinary level.

The piece tells a clear and straightforward story, and while it concerns an unfortunate woman, she can hardly be called in the light of justice and the higher moral law, a guilty one. The dramatist answers the question in a way that comparison and justice requires it should be answered. Though essentially a problem play, the moralizing is of an unobtrusive kind, and there is little preaching.

The company appearing with Miss Wainwright includes Edward R. Mawson, Nestor Lennon, Henry Napier, Frank Jamieson, Gertrude Whitty, Madeline Lack and Mrs. F. Gonzalez.

Vaudeville at the Standard.

HARRY MORRIS' "Twentieth Century Maids" come to the Standard this afternoon, opening with a matinee this afternoon. The costumes and scenery are new and bright, and the high-class specialty acts include such vaudeville stars as the Johnson Trio, Emerson and Omega, Lew Randall, Lillian Beach, J. C. Harrington and others of equal note. Besides these numbers are given by elaborate reproduction of works of art. The central figure

will be Lola Mellera, who hails from the famous Latin Quarter in Paris, and who has justly been termed "The Parisian Venus." "Too Much Trilby" will conclude the entertainment, in which Harry Morris will be seen in the role of Slang Valley, a dealer in hypnotic electricity.

The Trust Permits a Clash.

FOR only the fourth time this season in St. Louis the so-called theatrical trust, which controls the bookings for the Olympic and Century Theaters, will permit these two playhouses to clash on their week's openings this evening. Both offerings are in the lighter vein, and as the syndicate claims as one of its many virtues the prevention of just such clashes, it must be inferred that the syndicate couldn't help itself this time and decided to give St. Louis a wholesale dose of rollicking fun, with plenty of music, pretty girls and dancing.

The attraction at the Olympic will be "Kiss & Erlanger's extravaganza, "One Hundred Pleasures." The piece was produced in New York last May and was a decided success. Its music is by Ludwig Engländer and is a tuncful setting to a book which aims to be at once humorous and clever. This is the joint production of Clay M. Greens and Sidney Rosenfeld. It is an airy satire upon the methods of a socially obscure millionaire to obtain a foothold in the "smart set," and the plot of the story is just about consistent enough to retain the interest of the auditor.

The company of 100 people includes Walter Jones, Charles Kicks, Richard Carle, the Rogers brothers, Richard Karl, Robert Mansfield, Marie Celeste, Ida Brooks, Hattie Moore and Maudie Raymond. Ben Teala has staged the production and Carl Marwig has arranged the ballets and dances.

E. S. Willard will open his engagement at the Olympic on Jan. 31.

A New Skit by Hoyt.

CHARLES H. HOYT'S latest musical farce, "A Stranger in New York," is the week's attraction at the Century, beginning this evening.

It will be presented by Hoyt & McKee's musical company under their personal direction, and in every way the production will be a duplicate of that given in New York.

In the cast are Otis Harlan, the celebrated Hot Stuff in Hoyt's "A Black Sheep"; William Devere, the impressively humorous editor of the Tombstone Inscription in the same comedy, and Anna Boyd, so famous as the widow in Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown."

The story of "A Stranger in New York" revolves around the loss of a letter of introduction which is picked up by a stranger both to the man who wrote it and to the man for whom it is intended. The stranger, who is the owner of the letter and delivers it, not knowing its contents. When the letter is read the stranger is fairly smothered with favors, and though he does not know the reason he is so lionized he consents to being shown the town, and the gay fellows attend the celebrated annual New York French ball. Complications arise and the fun never lags until the drop curtain falls, when the stranger departs immensely popular but still unknown.

Manager Garen's Benefit.

BILLY GAREN, the resident manager for Havlin's Theater, will have his annual benefit this year on Monday evening, Feb. 7, and there is every indication that the house will be crowded, as it always is upon the occasion of a Garen benefit. Billy Garen is one of the most popular managers in St. Louis, and he has made an exceptionally good record during the three years he has been in charge of Havlin's. The benefit attraction will be "Down in Dixie," which will be presented with a strong company.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT DISCUSSED BY W. T. HARRIS AND ISAAC STURGEON.

The United States Commissioner of Education and the Comptroller of St. Louis Argue Against Its Worth as an Educational Factor and Decry Its Use.

A LETTER signed "Ex-P. T." (Ex-Pupil Teacher) published a few days ago by the Post-Dispatch, advocating corporal punishment in the public school, has aroused widespread comment. The Sunday Post-Dispatch presents the views of Isaac H. Sturgeon, the venerable Comptroller of St. Louis, and Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, forwarded to Mr. Sturgeon.

BY DR. WILLIAM T. HARRIS.

I WOULD say briefly that I consider schools to be efficient in inverse proportion to the number of cases of corporal punishment that they have. The fewer cases of corporal punishment the better the schools are likely to be. There has been a great change in public opinion on this subject during the past 40 years. Enlightened public sentiment is against the frequent use of the rod in the school. It brutalizes and terrorizes. It is a bad case of school government that injures the best pupils for the sake of that very small fraction of the school which needs corporal punishment in order to make it obedient. Many cities have abolished corporal punishment altogether, thinking that the abuse of it is far more objectionable than its utter disuse. It is my opinion that on the whole the discipline of those cities in which corporal punishment has been entirely abolished is far better than what it was in the times when corporal punishment was much used.

A preferable plan I think is for the school board to use a strong discrimination in behalf of those teachers who secure good order in their schools without the use of the rod. A quarterly report, giving an account of all cases of corporal punishment, their causes and the mode of punishment, will have the effect of reducing such punishment to a minimum. I have known a large school of 700 pupils or more in St. Louis go through a quarter of ten weeks with less than ten cases of corporal punishment in all. I have also known a school of 125 pupils to have 100 cases a week. The discipline in those schools which abounded in corporal punishment was not to be compared in point of excellence with the discipline in the schools that disused corporal punishment. In the former schools there was a perpetual training in harshness and cruelty for all pupils—also a training in secrecy and cunning—two very brutal kinds of education. In the schools without corporal punishment there was a healthy spirit of co-operation—a cheerful compliance with the rules of discipline—the best kind of civic training that I know of. The pupils who love school and respect its rules of order and who learn to govern themselves, are the pupils best fitted to live under a free government.

W. T. HARRIS,
United States Commissioner of Education

BY ISAAC H. STURGEON.

To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE wild beasts of the forest and all animals are tender and gentle to their young. Should human beings be less so?

It seems to me an act of the meanest kind of cowardice to whip a child or a prisoner who is powerless to resist the blows of the rod. The infliction of the punishment, be it parent, school teacher or penitentiary superintendent, inflicts the punishment because he or she has the physical strength to do so, and the child or prisoner is powerless in his hands to resist. I hold that neither child nor man was ever reformed or made better by brutal, cruel treatment, and I think, oftentimes, the cruel, bad-tempered, irritable teacher or parent needs the rod instead of the child, whose parents sometimes try to whip out of children the traits of character inherited from them. How wrong, how wickedly wrong is such brutality upon helpless, defenseless infancy!

Much of this whipping by parents comes, I think, from the teachings of old Solomon; but it should be remembered that such teachings were blotted out and annulled when the Savior came. You cannot find a word coming from him inculcating the whipping of little children. All is tenderness, forbearance and love. He says that any one who does so small an act of kindness as to give one of these little ones a cup of cold water in his name should not lose their reward. When his apostles rebuked parents for bringing their children to him, he rebuked them and said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not," and he took them in his arms and blessed them. These cruel whippings should come to an end forever. Shall we obey the Savior or old Solomon? I say obey the Savior.

We have coming to the surface now and then some barbarism perpetrated on a defenseless child in our own public schools, and other schools of the country, and it is only the most outrageous cases that the public, through the press, get hold of.

I am convinced that no child can do good work in school who is under constant dread of the rod. Teachers worthy the place of teachers should first learn to govern their own tempers, and attach the children to them by kind treatment and a manifestation of interest in them. Obedience from love and respect is far more potent than that obtained from dread and fear. The latter is apt to make sneaks of children, whilst the other course enables

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
Comptroller of the City of St. Louis.

BISHOP TUTTLE, REV. ROBERT A. HOLLAND AND OTHERS ON THE RIGHT OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DIVORCED TO MARRY.

All Agree That, Under the Circumstances Narrated, the Writer of the Letter in Last Sunday's Post-Dispatch Is a Martyr to the Church, and Advise Her to Marry Again.

LAST week there appeared in the Sunday Post-Dispatch a letter from a woman signing herself "I. N." She mentioned the fact that, at a dinner given by Mrs. Astor of New York to her daughter, Mrs. Augusta Drayton Haig, a divorcee, the Bishop of the diocese of New York was present, and that he had spoken bitterly of this fact, because she, an Episcopalian, has always been taught that the principle of divorce is wrong. At the age of 16 she, an orphan, worth \$5,000, was married to a man twice her age, who inherited \$100,000 soon afterward. For 14 years after that her husband hardly drew a sober breath. Later he deserted her and her children and she has not heard of him since he went to Japan with a woman known as immoral. I. N. met a distinguished man, who pleaded with her to marry him. With great fortitude she withstood his importuning and sacrificed herself on the altar of her church. What she desires to know is: "Am I an idiot, a victim or a criminal?"

Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri:

I N THE case of the author of the letter in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch, I should say to her if she came to me:

"If you can prove that your husband was guilty of not only brutality, but of infidelity toward you, and that you are entirely innocent, I counsel you to get a divorce, and I will remarry you to the man you love, providing you cannot condone your husband or better your domestic relations by any act of yours whatsoever."

The laws of God are such that a man's or a woman's life cannot be perfect if lived alone. It was not intended that we should live alone and that is why I should remarry the innocent person in a case of unfaithfulness.

That is the one offense in the Episcopal Church that gives grounds for divorce with privilege to remarry.

If this woman had only brutality with which to charge her husband I could advise her to separate from him, but I could never remarry her.

The church places stumbling blocks in the way of divorce, because it believes that there is no alternative other than living together for better or for worse all their lives many misunderstandings which people who now make ground for a divorce would be patched up and endured.

Rev. Robert A. Holland, Pastor of St. George's Church:

I F the woman who wrote that letter could prove that her husband had been unfaithful to her, as well as brutal, and get a divorce on those grounds, I would remarry her; or, if she has been divorced, and be were to remarry, thereby being unfaithful to her, I would be willing to marry her to the man she loved.

For simple brutality I would counsel separation, but she would never have a right to form a second alliance.

She should, as she herself states, crush her own heart, die out in a year's time. Such love, if not based upon reason, is a poor thing at best. A woman who makes a mistake once generally does it again, so that, if she only could know it, it is much better for her happiness to sacrifice such love.

On the sacredness of the marriage vows depend the social peace of the nation and that greater and more blessed thing, the home. Men have tried polygamy and have permitted himself all of the license, and he has finally settled on the marriage tie and its sacredness as best for the masses.

Let us not give the few pleasure, but the strict social and moral laws are better for the many, and we must all work for the final issue.

The parties in divorce suits nearly always have the prospective mate selected long before the divorce is granted.

Let "till death do us part" be the watchword for married people, and many of the causes for divorce will disappear or be overcome for the sake of their peace of mind and their God.

A Woman Would Take Chances.

To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

SINCE reading in your paper of the woman who asks, "Am I a victim, a criminal or an idiot?" I can't rest till I say what I think on the subject. I was raised by strict Christian parents and still believe in God and heaven hereafter, though I have often wondered how a just God could punish a weak, innocent woman to be abused and life made a torture for her for years and years by a brute of a man that she is unfortunate enough to be tied to, while he goes his wicked way and prospers.

I can fully sympathize with any who are a martyr to such a cause.

If I were that lady I know what I would do. If someone had offered me such earthly happiness as is open to her, I would accept it regardless of church, and take my chances of heaven. I believe she would have a place nearer the throne than the bishop who sits at the table with one who is divorced, and remarried, and denies the same right to another. Does matrimony make the difference? I surely think it would throw off the chains that bound me in such bondage and accept happiness, and get some other clergyman to perform the ceremony.

If it was of any benefit to any one to make a

marriage of one's self, then there might be a reasonable excuse for it. But what benefit can it be to the church or anyone else? It is only needless misery.

I hope the lady will make up her mind and accept happiness. This is the wish of one in the same position, without the hope of happiness.

C. V. F.

By Elizabeth Smith-Whitcomb.

To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE article in a recent issue of the Post-Dispatch headed "Am I a Victim, a Criminal or an Idiot?" must have stirred the hearts and minds of many women and men. Most certainly we all agree that the woman who writes is a victim. All the circumstances leading up to and following her marriage show conclusively that she is a most pitiable victim of a hideous combination of circumstances and a bad husband. No kindly-intentioned person would designate her as an idiot. But I am not certain that the life she has led for fifteen years, according to her own testimony, has not been nearly related to that of a crime which is defined as "an aggravated offense against morality and public welfare." For, is it not an offense against true morality for a woman to live as the wife of any man, when her whole nature revolts against the relationship in all its phases? Those of us who know the happiness of having a devoted husband and the joy pure and well-merited motherhood can conceive of nothing more degrading than sustaining the relation of wife to a man who is despised or becoming the mother of unwelcome children.

The conviction is slowly but surely forcing itself upon us that our churches are the sources of some of our hurling prejudices. We are compelled to admit, reluctantly, that the church of to-day is not a divine institution, whatever we believe it may have been in the past. The woman who has written her heart history to question has not permitted herself to query the laws and doctrines of her own church. She has accepted its teachings as her inflexible guide, not daring to set up the instincts of her own higher womanhood against the man-made rules and regulations laid down for her to follow.

A woman's ideas of honor and right sometimes lead her to terrible lengths of suffering and indignity, and to frightful climates.

And yet, why should anyone live on, year in, year out, in hopeless misery that avails nothing for anyone in the world, when there is alleviation for her suffering which she may obtain for the asking? Her case is one of self-cruelty and it is more than that, for it affects others besides herself. The influence of her unhappiness goes beyond the walls of her own home. It projects itself into the social life about her. It caused her to be thankful when her children closed their eyes in death.

Heaven pity the mother who is forced to

realize that her children are better off dead than alive! And heaven help us all to get our eyes open and our minds cleared of prejudice, so that we may contemplate the conditions which make such situations possible; and then help us to have the courage of our convictions in throwing off the yoke of the doctrines and teachings that are leading us astray, and to stand forth ready to accept new and better conditions, whatever they may be, that will make humankind happier and better.

We are all more or less prejudiced against divorces and divorced people. Doubtless there are good reasons for this; and yet, like all other prejudices, it is probably often unreasonable and leads us to be unjust.

In the times of the Mosaic dispensation only the husband could put away the wife, and that on but one or two charges; the wife could not put away her husband on any account. I believe the early history of the common law was the same. There was no escape for the woman, whose life was one long horror from a mistaken forced marriage made to suit the convenience of parents or guardians. But with the overthrow of the feudal system went some of the feudal law's absolute title to his wife, body and soul. Slowly and gradually the position of the wife has come nearer to being that of her husband's equal in the eyes of the law and of society.

It is the theory of the law that the marriage relation should be made so strictly binding upon the contracting parties that it will not be entered into lightly or unthoughtfully. This is necessary to the protection of the children of such marriages and to the protection of the morals of society. It represents the concentrated wisdom of the ages.

The statutes of Missouri set forth eleven causes of divorce (chapter 53, section 4500). Ten out of these eleven causes are where one party is guilty of crime.

I have asked different lawyers why there should not be added to these causes the provision that persons who are mutually dissatisfied and can come before the court and show an earnest and well-founded conviction that their relation as husband and wife should cease, may be granted a legal separation.

Just such a lawyer that question, and one who he will do. In his mind's eye he sees the whole social fabric rent in rags. He will tell you that to add such a provision to the causes already set forth in our statutes, would be to turn the whole married world topsy-turvy in less than a year. He will forget for the moment that he has a dear wife and home of his own, and that a very large per cent of marriages are happy and satisfactory.

Happy marriages furnish candidates for our prisons. It projects itself into the social life about her. It caused her to be thankful when her children closed their eyes in death.

ELIZABETH SMITH-WHITCOMB.

WELL WEDDINGS AND OTHER FASHIONABLE CEREMONIES WHICH INTEREST ALL WHO ENJOY LIFE MADE UP THE WEEK'S SOCIETY



MISS JULIE CHATARD, a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished French families in St. Louis, gave a very elegant reception given Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock by Mrs. Albin Mellier, in honor of her daughter, Miss Adele Mellier.

"Have you heard anything about the Melliers' tea yet?" I have been calling in the neighborhood and I just thought I would stop a moment and give you a little description of one of the very prettiest receptions I have ever attended. The Melliers live out on Forty-first and West Belle, and their home is one of the most charming in town. This affair was for Adele's debut—this is her first season in society. She is a bright, pretty girl and I think she is a general favorite with both men and women. Tuesday afternoon she looked prettier than I ever saw her, I believe. Have you seen her since she has begun to wear her hair 'a la pompadour'? The fashion is immensely becoming to her, and she has acquired a little French knack of arranging it that gives it a charmingly original air. Her debut gown was, of course, all white. In Paris muslin, lace and ribbon. The skirt, which swept the floor with a tiny demitrain, was covered with graduated bands of satin ribbon and finished with a pleated ruffle of mousseline. The waist was, of course, high in the neck, with a dainty ribbon and lace collar, but the shirred yoke and sleeves were made without a lining.

It was a very great deal of good-humored sarcasm and sparkling repartee that I am sorry to say, was half lost. She wore her pretty hair in her own quaint, becoming fashion, and—well, all I remember about her gown is that it reminded me in some vague manner of a delicate, faintly fragrant Puritan rose, with a touch of pale green here and there. Clemence Clark, looking like a little Duchess, in an all-black gown trimmed with steel or silver passementerie, assisted in doing the honors at the punch table.

"There was a group of pretty girls presiding over the exquisitely decorated table in the dining room. Clara Bain and Mrs. Carlin poured chocolate at one end of the table and Lucy Hutchinson assisted Harriette Phinney in serving the cafe frappe at the other. The girls with their bright faces, set off by dainty frocks, the long table with its pink-shaded candleabra, its quantities of cut glass and silver and the masses of pink roses, ferns and white hyacinths, all helped in making one of the most beautiful pictures I have ever seen.

"There are a greater number of pretty girls and handsome matrons in society this season than I can remember of ever having seen before. Mrs. Harvey Mudd was among a group of the loveliest women there. Shall I tell you some others? Well, let me see—there were Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, Mrs. Louis, Miss Louie, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. John Young Brown, Mrs. John O'Fallon DeLaney, Mrs. Dan Catlin, Mrs. Dwight Treadway, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. James Green, Miss Mabelle Green, Mrs. Louis Rumsey, Mrs. Mose Rumsey, Miss Sloane, Mrs. Laker, Mrs. Louise Church, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Miss Marie Scanlan, Misses Irene and Virginia Sandford, Miss Lulu Andrews of Texas, Miss Grace Gale, Miss Thatcher, Miss Desloge, Miss Luyties, Miss Genevieve



MRS. HARRY ELLIOT, JR., gave a brilliant reception from 3 to 5 o'clock Friday afternoon at her home, 3871 Washington boulevard, to several hundred society women. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Calvin Lightner and Miss Minnie Fairbank.

The drawing rooms and library were arranged with groups of glass palms, smilax and great clusters of maidenhair ferns, white carnations and garlands of wild vines made the reception room lovely. Pink and green were the prevailing tints in the floral decoration of the dining-room, with the American beauties, smilax, ferns and ribbons used in carrying out the color scheme. A slender cut glass vase in the center of the table held a glowing mass of roses, and about this vase was a circle of pink-shaded fairy lamps, wreathed with smilax. Ferns and loose rosebuds were scattered about on the snowy cloth and strands of narrow pink ribbon were festooned from the flower-decked chandelier to the four corners of the table.

Misses Mudge and Florence Rhodes dispensed the cafe frappe and Misses Howard and Florence Elsmann poured the chocolate. In a cozy little nook in the reception room Misses Elizabeth Garth and Bertha Sawyer served punch, while Mrs. Will Elliott, Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Agnes Elliott assisted in receiving.

The hostess wore an imported gown of white mousseline de soie and black lace, over turquoise blue silk. Mrs. Lightner was dressed in pale blue tulle, trimmed with duchess lace and ribbon, and Miss Fairbank wore a clinging gray gown made over pale pink silk and trimmed with rose-colored mink velvet and cut steel passementerie.

There were about 350 guests in attendance.

Humane Society Reception.

GOV. STEPHENS will attend the Audubon reception to be given by the Woman's Humane Society at the Planter's Hotel from 8 to 10 o'clock next Thursday evening.

Six cases of beautifully constructed hats will be on exhibition, to show how artistically headgear can be made without the slaughter of birds.

This exhibition will represent twelve different wholesale millinery firms of the city of St. Louis.

The entire parlor floor of the Planter's Hotel will be given over to the reception. Punch, chocolate and other refreshments will be served.

From 9 until 11 o'clock all those who desire to do so may compete for prizes in a progressive euchre game in the ladies' ordinary and the annex.

Twenty handsome prizes will be awarded. Those wishing to play will be charged 50 cents per ticket, the proceeds to go to the society fund.

Recitations and music, vocal and instrumental.



MRS. C. V. F. LUDWIG, assisted by Misses Emily and Josephine Ludwig and Mrs. Louis Barklage, gave an elegant reception from 2 to 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the handsome Ludwig residence, 335 Chouteau avenue. The house was decorated and no expense was spared to make the affair an artistic success.

Dishes of smilax and pink roses were festooned over the doors and windows, while palms and evergreens were banded about the fireplace.

Pink roses and Roman hyacinths mingled in confusion with strands of wild smilax on the dining table, which was presided over by Misses Pauline Gehner and Amy Lamert, who served punch, and Misses Alma Trorlicht and Agnes Petring, who poured tea and chocolate.

The receiving party, including Mrs. Ludwig, the Misses Ludwig, Mrs. Barklage, Mrs. Fred Smith and Mrs. Walter Ludwig, stood in front of a tall bank of palms and shrubs at the far end of the drawing-room.

Mrs. Ludwig was costumed in heavy black satin brocade, the skirt made with a demitrain and the bodice finished with beautiful old point lace. Diamonds gleamed at her throat and in her hair.

Mrs. Louis Barklage wore a gown of white satin brocade, trimmed with pearl passementerie, lace and shirred chiffon.

Miss Emily Ludwig's gown was of rose-pink liberty silk, embroidered in silver threads and trimmed with ribbon and point duchesse lace.

Mrs. Fred Smith was costumed in chartrreuse green tulle, combined with velvet and cloudy chiffon.

Miss Josephine Ludwig wore a Parisian toilet of soft pink silk, the skirt and low, round corsage finished with ruffles of creamy old lace.

Mrs. Walter Petring wore white mousseline, prettily trimmed with pleated mousseline de soie and pearls.

Some other guests at this affair were:

Mrs. L. M. Rumsey, Mrs. James Green, Mrs. Martin Lummett, Mrs. Ed Hartlage, Mrs. H. Stelwender, Mrs. August Kuttuborn, Mrs. J. H. Trowlitch.

Mrs. Bollman's Reception.

SATURDAY afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, Mrs. Otto Bollman, assisted by Mrs. P. William Bollman, Mrs. Marie Bollman and Miss Adele Bollman, gave one of the handsomest receptions of the season at her home, 343 Hawthorne boulevard.

The Bollman residence, which is among the most palatial private buildings in St. Louis, was lavishly decorated with roses, lilies and carnations in pink and white tints, mingling with the rich, dark green of ironed smilax hung in the doorways, and quantities of palms and shrubs were banded at the end of the drawing room, where the receiving party stood.



MRS. WILLIAM DUNCAN, of Westminster place, gave a progressive euchre party Tuesday evening to the card club of which she is a member. The game was played until 10:30 o'clock, when the prizes were awarded and a delicious supper served.

The latter part of the evening was spent in dancing.

The first euchre prize for the men was won by Mr. Ben Allison, who received a superb cut glass and silver inkwell. The first ladies' prize, a half dozen Limoges dessert plates, was captured by Mrs. Walter Green. The second prizes, a jardiniere and a dainty silver and suede penholder, were won by Mrs. Calvin Lightner and Mr. C. Garnett respectively.

The tally cards were tied with bright colored ribbons and prettily decorated. The guests on this occasion were all members of the club.

The Chart Club.

THE Chart Club "Drawing Room" will be held this week as follows: Monday morning, by Mrs. Hoyt Green at 317 Morgan street; Monday afternoon, by Mrs. M. J. Clouery at 423 Morgan street; Tuesday morning, by Mrs. Julius Walsh, at 302 Delmar boulevard; Tuesday afternoon, by Mrs. P. T. Kayser, at 294 Thomas street; Wednesday morning, at 550 Maple avenue, Mrs. D. M. Palmer presiding; Wednesday afternoon, by Mrs. B. J. Niemeyer, at 368 West Belle place; Thursday morning, by Mrs. Merritt Hutton Marshall, at 418 Westminster place; Saturday morning, by Mrs. Maria I. Johnston, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Welsh Rarebit Party.

A DELIGHTFUL welsh rarebit party was given Wednesday evening by Mrs. Lyne Metcalfe of Cabanne to entertain her guest, Miss Marie Bowman of Louisville, Ky.

The chafing dishes were manipulated by Miss Metcalfe, who is an expert in the art, and by Mr. Asa Pittman, who is no less skilful in this line.

After the oyster patties and the rarebit had been made and successfully disposed of the young people spent several hours in dancing. Some of the guests were Misses Julia and Belle Chenier, the Misses Carr, Miss Beale Vastine, Miss Bowman and Messrs. Buck Pittman, Asa Pittman, Ferguson, Claiborne, Adams and Morris.

Mary Institute Banquet.

THE junior class of Mary Institute gave a dinner at the Planter's Hotel yesterday afternoon to the senior class, Chancellor and Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. Sears, Miss Smith and Miss Graves presided. The table decorations were in red and white, the senior class colors. In the

appearance. It was baked and made in "Hamlin Town," Hanover, near the River Weils. It is cunningly inscribed with some lines from Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin." The handle is formed of the rat's tail, and the lid is decorated with a slender flute. Another stein is a cast of Bismarck in military apparel, with the helmet used as a lid. In the base is a silver chime which rings each time the stein is tilted. This last souvenir is from Berlin, and is a very handsome specimen of its kind.

Miss Bagnell's Dutch Supper.

MISS NELLIE BAGNELL of Westminster place gave a little Dutch supper Tuesday evening to entertain Miss Guitart, who is visiting here from Columbia, Mo.

The rarebit, under the skillful management of Mr. John Nisbet, was a great success. After supper the young people enjoyed an impromptu dance. The guests were Misses Guitart, Mary Doyle, Clara Brown, Mabel Dwight of New York, Christine Tuttle, Miss Davenport of Helena, Mont., and Messrs. Coburn Farrar, John Nisbet, Allan Pendleton, Ford Thompson, Jim Allen Boyle and Burke Adams.

Mrs. Foster's Dancing Party.

THE ball which Mrs. Otto Foster and her charming daughter, Miss Lucille Overstolz, will give next Wednesday evening will be one of the most brilliant social events of the season. The entire lower floor of the handsome Foster residence will be thrown open for dancing, and the orchestra will be concealed by a screen of palms in an ante room. A large number of invitations have been issued to the creme de la creme of the fashionable world, and the receiving party will include a number of young society men, as well as



MRS. HUGH STEBBINS, who is a nephew of E. C. Sterling, president of the Hydraulic Press Brick Co., is prominently connected with the Sligo Iron Store Co. He is a son of President Sterling of Kenyon College, and at one time was offered a professorship at that university.

Mr. Sterling is of as high standing in the business as in the society world.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling have taken possession of a house on McMillan avenue, where they will be at home on Fridays in March.

Gossip.

MRS. JOHN HOWARD STEIGRIST of 412 Westminster place has issued invitations for a tea, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27, from 3 to 5 o'clock. The cards of Mrs. Otto Paul Meyer of 412 Westminster place and Mrs. Z. G. Sholes of Chicago are enclosed.

A phantom party was given Wednesday



MISS SOPHIE DAUGHADAY OF WEST PINE BOULEVARD.

Adele's arms are as round and white as a baby's, so she can wear this sort of a gown and look as lovely as a dream in it.

Mrs. Mellier was looking so charming and pretty that I really forgot to look at her gown, but I think it was black lace over some light-colored silk.

"Mrs. Matheson (Mrs. William Barclay Matheson) of New York, who is Mrs. Mellier's daughter, you know, and Mrs. Walter Taylor assisted in receiving. They both looked extremely well and both were handsomely gowned, but with my usual blindness to detail I failed to get a definite impression of their costumes.

"There were several women—Mrs. Duncan Mellier, Mrs. Jim Campbell, Mrs. Judge Cheney of Jerseyville, Ill., Mrs. Charlie T. Clark, Hortense Paulin and Carrie Cook—who came without their hats, to assist in a general way in seeing to the comfort of the guests. Of these ladies I noticed most particularly Mrs. Cheney, who certainly was a stunning picture in a well-tailored gown of dove-gray cloth trimmed with rose velvet and gray silk applique over pink satin.

"Speaking of handsome women, have you seen Mrs. Ed Goltz—you know she is a sister of Miss Clara Brown, who created such a sensation in society last year. Well, both Mrs. Goltz and Miss Brown were at the reception, and I heard dozens of people say that they were the most beautiful women there. They have come here from Jacksonville, Ill., to live, and I hear that already they are being entertained to a tremendous extent. The young girls had better look to their laurels, for Miss Brown is clever as well as beautiful. There were a few, however, among the debutantes at the Melliers who can hold their own in beauty and wit wherever they are placed. Louise Eschenbach, for instance, and Marie von Phil, Mimi Berthold, Lucille Overstolz, Lily Holmes, Maude Simpson, Nan Loker and that delightful Irene Kelley. They are a set of girls who always look as pretty as painted and who are, I think, liked by every one.

"Irene Kelley served the punch and with Herbert, Miss Carrie Cook, Miss Edith Francis, Miss Fannie Billingsley, Mrs. Chouteau Smith—and I don't believe I can remember any more."

Gov. Stephens' Reception.

INVITATIONS were issued Friday by Gov. and Mrs. Stephens for a large reception, which they will give Jan. 28, in honor of the Pierian and Imperial clubs, two of the most fashionable society organizations at the State capital. The affair will take place at the Executive Mansion. The receiving party will include Mrs. Stephens' guests, Miss Anna Birch of St. Louis, Mrs. A. H. Stephens, Mrs. William Speed Stephens and Mrs. Charles E. Leonard of Boonville, Mo. More than 800 invitations in Jefferson City and throughout the State have been issued.

On the third of February society at the State capital will enjoy another treat in the ball masque, which Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Moore will give at the Madison Hotel, in honor of Mrs. William Speed Stephens, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Johnson of Boonville, Mrs. Abel Leonard of Marshall, Mo., Mrs. J. T. Coombs of Fulton, Mo., and Mrs. J. Handy Moore of Charleston.

Next in social importance to the entertainments given by the Governor and Private Secretary Moore will be a cotillon to be given in the near future by Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connell, in compliment to their guest, Miss Chandler of Boston and their sister, Miss Berry.

Mrs. Waggoner's Guests.

THE Kensington Place Thimble Club was entertained Wednesday evening by Mrs. Harry E. Waggoner, at her home, 517 Kensington avenue.

Music and cards and a delicious supper assisted in making the affair a pleasant memory to those present. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Maschmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gorse, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dudy, Mrs. G. L. Curry and Mrs. Ella Gonsalus of Galveston.

mental, will furnish entertainment for those not desirous of entering the card game.

All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend.

In a talk upon the object of the Humane Society—to prevent the use of birds in millinery establishments, Mrs. Constock, President of the Humane Society, said:

"The account of the society woman who appeared at a New York reception with 2,000 humming birds on her gown, and the manner in which she was snubbed by most of the company present, illustrates the fact that the feeling against the willful slaughter of innocent birds to decorate mid-lady's person is growing.

"If the women of the land don't interest themselves and put a stop to the slaughter, it will be but a short time until conditions will remind us of Longfellow's poem, 'The Birds of Killingsworth'—we will have no songsters to make music in our woods. They will have been sacrificed to what? Woman's vanity?"

Mrs. McGrew to Entertain.

THE West End Hotel will be the scene at 7 o'clock this (Sunday) evening of a beautiful little dinner party given by Mrs. George S. McGrew and Miss Myrtle McGrew in honor of the Hull-Wisling nuptials.

The table, laid with covers for twelve, will be decorated in the rainbow colors, which will be used at Miss Hull's wedding to Mr. Wisling. In the center will be a floral device of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns, forming two linked hearts, and radiating from this decoration to the twelve places will be ribbons of pink, blue, yellow and green. To the ends of these ribbons will be attached the individual place cards and a cluster of lilies of the valley and Carnot roses.

The guests will be Misses Adele Spinning and Mabel Smith, Miss Rouse of Baltimore, Miss Allen of Brooklyn, Miss Nellie Lee Hull, Mr. L. L. Hull of Chicago, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Faber, Mr. Fissling, Mr. Jack Whitmore and Mr. W. E. Simpson.

Crystal fairy lamps with rosy shades illumined the dining room, which was transformed into a grotto of giant palms, rubies and diamonds, and the floor was strewn with smilax. In the center of the dining table stood an immense banquet lamp with a pink shade covered with La France roses and maidenhair ferns, and at each corner of the table was suspended a wicker cornucopia filled with pink and white roses. The punch table, in a cozy nook in the music room, was presided over by Misses Lulu Hauk, Lillian Dieckriede and Floeste Harris. Mrs. H. Gemp, Mrs. Freudenstein and Mrs. L. Cook served coffee and chocolate in the dining room.

The receiving party, in their beautiful gowns, made a striking picture amid the palms and roses in the drawing room.

Mrs. Otto Bollman looked regal in a gown of blue bengaline in two shades, with trimmings of fur and point lace.

Miss Adele Bollman wore a dainty and becoming gown of white mousseline de soie, the skirt profusely ruffled, and the low corsage trimmed with white velvet ribbon and moss rosebuds.

Mrs. William Bollman wore a Paris gown of changeable blue velvet combined with cut steel and point duchesse lace.

Mrs. Marie Bollman was costumed in black velvet, the skirt trailing, and the low corsage effectively trimmed with thread lace and jet.

Among the guests were:

Mrs. L. M. Rumsey, Mrs. James Green, Mrs. Martin Lummett, Mrs. Ed Hartlage, Mrs. H. Stelwender, Mrs. August Kuttuborn, Mrs. J. H. Trowlitch.

center of the table was a huge shower bouquet of red and white carnations, fringed with maidenhair ferns, while with a variety of the same flowers at each place were menu and guest cards tied with red and white ribbon and decorated with the Mary Institute monogram. Covers were laid for 82, those at the table being:

Misses—Elizabeth Hadley Wright, Olga Fritz, Florence Harrison, Adeline Hoffman, Helen Hillman Baker, Fannie Adams Rorle, Gladys Lord Behr, Mabel Mabel Brown, Julia Adelaide Dieckman, Ruth Dodd, Mary Lila Duncan, Susie Katherine Duncan, Martha Hutchinson, Elizabeth Mottel inslee, Adele Agnes Jones, Julia Virginia Lee, Susan Maud Leoni, M. Allister, Peter, Wilderman, Nellie Lutz, Alice M. Blair, Lydia Schult, Clara Scott, Lucille Simpson, Marie Hazel Park, McAllister, Rasmussen, Elsie Morrison Kunze, Emma Everett Sanyal, Fannie Schulte, Woodville Ross Simpson, Susan Leona Southern, Rebecca Stephenson, Susan Leona Southern, Augusta A. Wilderman, Florence York.

Souvenirs of Travel.

MRS. ELISE SPENGLER, who recently returned from a trip through foreign countries with her two sons, Messrs. Fred and Harry Spengler, has brought home with her some interesting souvenirs of travel. Among them is a collection of quaint beer steins, the most unique on record. One, in the form of a great, prosperous-looking rat, is of some hard composition, enameled in a clever fashion that gives it an extra natural

St. Louis Musicians in Chicago.

A party of the most enthusiastic musical musicians in this city left Wednesday night for Chicago, to attend the National Convention of Musical Clubs, which will be held Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Among the St. Louis representatives of musical clubs were Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. James Lawrence Blair, Mrs. Deane Cooper, Mrs. Charles Claflin Allen, Miss Elsie Veith and Miss Marion Halston.

Mrs. Ludovic de B. Spirdon entertained the members of the Wednesday Club and the Art League Thursday afternoon at her temporary studio in the Century Building. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. N. Patterson, Mrs. E. R. Hoyt, Mrs. George O. Carpenter, Miss Sarah L. Tower, Miss Bella Tauscher, Mrs. Augustus Sumner, Mrs. N. Taylor and Mrs. E. B. Leach.

The P. T. L. Bohrer Club gave its regular monthly meeting at the Bohrer home, 412 West Belmont Tuesday evening. Prizes were

evening by Miss Helen O'Neill at her home, 2813 Shenandoah street. The spoils of all the great musicians, poets, actors, statesmen and soldiers were present, and a delightfully spiritual evening was enjoyed. At the hour "when graveyards yawn" a supper was served. Prizes for the most ghostly ghost were awarded to Miss Clara Butz and Mr. Kramer. Among the other spirits present were champagne, Mrs. Kraus, Mrs. Vogel, Miss O'Neill, Miss Dandurand, Miss Butz and Messrs. Madock, Nenthery, Boerter, Troll and Heckwolf.

The Central Euclid Club met Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. Edwin Pfeiffer, 108 North Seventeenth street. Mrs. Ed Pfeiffer won the first prize for ladies, Mrs. Chas. Pfeiffer won the second prize and Mrs. Wm. Schaefer the third. The men's prizes were won by Messrs. Chas. Pfeiffer, Wm. Schaefer and Edward Pfeiffer. The next meeting will be held Feb. 19 at the home of Mrs. Joseph Harnisch at 212 Nebraska avenue.

The Elite Euchre Club was entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Loretta Sullivan at her home, 284 Locust street, in honor of Miss Stella Yanger of Alton, Ill. Prizes were won by Messrs. George Callahan, Chas. Carroll and Messrs. George Callahan, Chas. Carroll and John Fitzgerald. After the game supper was served, and dancing was indulged in later.

Mrs. D. R. Francis gave a luncheon Monday afternoon at her home, 421 Maryland avenue. Only young people were invited. The table was effectively decorated with Catherine Mermet roses, lilies of the valley and ferns. Among the guests were Miss Scadian, Nina McDowdwin, Ethel Richards, Mimi Smith, Elsie Boyd and Genevieve Knapp.

Miss Ida Bodenstei gave a musicale last Sunday evening to about 25 friends. Among the guests were Mrs. Thos. Lawler, Mrs. William Aston, Miss Ida Bodenstei, Miss Lou Holmes, Miss Mabel Arion, Miss Lizzie Doyle, Miss Katherine Doyle and Messrs. Chas. H. Hobson, George Ables, Eugene McGill, William Lawler, Thomas Lawler, Ralph and many others.

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MISS DAISY BOND, DAUGHTER OF DR. YOUNG H. BOND.

women. One pleasant incident connected with the affair will be the presence of nine former classmates of Miss Overstolz at Miss Brown's school in New York. They are Misses Elia Cochran, Elma Rumsey, Marian Rumsey, Maude Keebler of Kansas City, Ursula King of New York, Lulu Andrews of Dallas, Tex., Lucille Overstolz, Katherine Walsh and Myrtle McGrew.

Wedding of Miss Steinbach.

MISS HENRIETTA STEINBACH, daughter of Mrs. Henrietta Steinbach, was married at 6 o'clock last Tuesday evening, to Mr. Albert A. Behrens, at the bride's home at Garrison avenue and North Market street. Mr. Behrens is prominently connected with the St. Louis Door and Sash Works. The wedding Wednesday evening was followed by a large reception and dance at Northwestern Hall, corner Elliot and St. Louis avenues.

Miss Hale's Birthday Party.

MISS AGNES HALEER celebrated her birthday Friday evening with a musicale and dance at her home, 330 Salina street. The occasion was quite an event in South St. Louis musical circles, as Miss Hale and her sisters are prominent members of several large musical organizations in that portion of the city. Prof. Dale's amateur violin orchestra opened the programme, which included numbers by the Arion Zither Club, Mrs. Hensel, and Misses Ripley, Schwackart, Ross, Landenberger and several others. Supper was served at 11 o'clock and the evening ended with a dance.

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Mrs. Ludovic de B. Spirdon entertained the members

HOW WOULD SOCIETY BE ENTERTAINED IF ALL GOSSIP WERE HELD TO BE BAD FORM?

From "The Tormestor," a remarkable new novel by Benjamin Swift.

GOSSIP? It is the key to many a door. If you wish to succeed in your own affairs, believe me, you ought to know somewhat minutely the affairs of other people, and especially their embarrassments and scandal. Superior people turn lofty when scandal is talked, as if you can really understand a given state of society without exploring the hidden foulness of its roots.

MRS. ALFRED T. KELLEY
Of 4383 Lindell boulevard, an acknowledged society leader of this season:

ABRIGHT, educated woman, no matter of what class of society, does not need gossip to entertain her friends. In fact, I believe there is very little gossiping done by educated fashionable people. In these days of good literature at small prices there is not the slightest excuse for ignorance or lack of information on the leading topics in the world of letters and arts.

Even our servants can afford to buy good books and have time to read them and keep themselves informed.

I don't believe society countenances a malicious gossip. A woman should always have the courage of her convictions, and never stand by and hear a person unjustly criticised and not defend him. A lady is never malicious.

MRS. M. J. HARTNETT
Of 2909 Washington avenue, one of the most charming of women in society:

SOOCIETY folk would be forced to study up something to talk about if they did not have gossip. The lack of it would bring out the natural resources of the many and expose the vacant minds that are forced into gossip for the sake of entertainment.

Malicious gossip is never in good taste, but I am sorry to say that, when it is entertaining, it is permitted in fashionable society.

It cannot change these conditions as long as they are countenanced by the many. The majority of society people are entertained by gossip and demand it. In the words of a famous old master, when someone criticised the nude figure on his canvas, "You reform the world and I'll reform my picture."

MRS. ALBERT D. CHAPPELL
Of 4115 Washington avenue, who is prominent in musical circles:

WHAT would society people talk about were it not for gossip? I believe they would have to remain silent most of the time. Not that there is a dearth of subjects—no, indeed. But I am sorry to say that society embraces many vapid minds, to which gossip is like frankincense. To gossip maliciously should always be considered bad taste, because it is not right; but, as a story ever so malicious, if it is entertaining and witty, society will listen to it and call for more.

A woman should talk about something that is calculated to elevate her sex. Even clothes can be discussed with beneficial results.

If society people would learn to converse about matters of higher import they would have neither time nor desire to discuss the affairs of their absent neighbors.

MRS. MARIE L. BOLLMAN
Of 3435 Hawthorne boulevard:

BBETTER and higher things would come to society people to discuss if they had not the narrowing influence of gossip upon their minds and tongues.

The world is full of such beautiful subjects for thought that the mere suggestion that there would be a dearth of conversational subjects without gossip is the keenest satire on the depth of the social intellect.

Women, I believe, are raising their mental standard all the time and are trying to inform themselves on the great subjects of the day.

No lady would be guilty of malicious gossip, no matter in what society she was found.

A lady would rather defend one who is absent than injure character, either for the sake of a jest or because of ill temper.

I do not believe that gossip is permitted in the best of society. It would soon be frowned down by the gentilefolk present.

A PREACHER TEACHES DANCING. That is He Provides In- structors for the Young Folk of His Church.

THE best way to conquer the devil is to fight him with his own weapons.

This is the motto of the Rev. Dr. E. L. Stoddard, who has won fame by introducing a striking departure in church methods in his Jersey City parish. In the fashionable Episcopal Church of St. John, on Summit avenue, he has started a class in dancing. Every Thursday evening the basement of the church is packed with young men and young women, who may be seen until midnight dancing merrily to the strains of an Italian orchestra.

It was Dr. Stoddard's original plan to limit the number of the dancing class to sixty and have one meeting every week, but such a swarm of applications have poured in upon him that he has decided to place the limit at 120, and, if possible, have two evenings every week. After every applicant has paid his \$10 per lesson in advance for one month, he has the services of one of the best known dancing masters of Jersey City, assisted by five young men and five young women, members of the church, who are adept in the art.

Dr. Stoddard said:

"The best way to conquer the devil is to fight him with his own weapons. It will be admitted that dancing and card-playing are powerful weapons in the hands of Satan, but the aim that they cause is not at all due to the fact that these amusements are in themselves harmful. The whole trouble can be found in the fact that because these amusements are not carried on in the proper way there creep in countless opportunities for the devil to get in his work in swelling the ranks of the wicked.

"It is the most natural thing in the world that young people should seek amusement. They need it every whit as much as they need their bread and butter. It is simply a demand of nature that all people must have some kind of amusement, and this is particularly the case with young people. If they do not have some amusement, their natural instincts are pent up in a way that will cause them damage sooner or later.

"My belief in a nutshell is: Give the young people the amusements they want, give them to them without the moral lessons which attend them if they are plunged into indiscriminately, and you will find that the church will be filled with a brighter, happier, holier and more trustworthy young element than you can bring into the church in any other way."

Miss Tobey Perrins of Jerseyville, Ill., and Miss Clara Beahan, Messrs. Will C. Rodgers and Charles Coffey, were the card playing the drawing rooms were cleared for dancing.

The Informal Euchre Club was entertained Wednesday evening by Miss Julia Noble, Miss Birdie Noble, Miss Margaret Lally, Miss Anna Walsh and Messrs. J. J. Kirby, J. Johnson and Edward McGrath captured the prizes. This club will meet Feb. 2, at the home of Mrs. John McCartney of West Laclede avenue.

Miss Adele Mellier gave a luncheon Saturday afternoon to Miss Carrie Cook, who will leave tonight for New York, from where she will sail in a few days for Europe. Miss Lulu Overholt and her guest, Miss Lulu Andrews, were also guests of honor.

Mrs. Frank Farenkamp entertained a circle of friends Tuesday afternoon, when each of the ladies brought her fancy work. At 5 o'clock a delicious luncheon was served. Among those present were Mesdames Davis, Landrigan, Macklin, Padon and Mesdames Quigley, Landrigan, Shannon and others.

Miss Vella Handlan, daughter of Mr. A. H. Handlan, is now convalescent, after her recent illness, and is able to travel. She will leave tonight with her mother and sister, Miss Lillian Handlan, for Hot Springs, where they will be joined later by Mr. Eugene Handlan.

The members of the Social Twelve Euchre Club held their third meeting Monday evening at the home of Misses Pauline and Frances Frey of 1115 Dolman street. Prizes were won by Crystal Meyer, Miss Phillips Freitag and Miss Emma Loyet.

For one week we will cut a monogram on 10 envelopes and stamp in any color on sheets of fine Irish linen or kid finish paper for \$1.75.

E. JACARD JEWELRY CO.
Olive and Sixth streets.

Mr. J. White Edwards has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Mae Edwards, to Mr. J. D. Jones, of St. Louis. The wedding will take place in the early spring. Miss Edwards is at home with her aunt, Mrs. W. D. Jones, at 218 Olive street.

Miss Isabel Fargo gave a progressive euchre party Wednesday evening to members of her euchre club. Prizes were won by Miss Olga Kolvinich, Miss Fargo, Mr. E. R. Henckler and Mr. Harry Orie. Miss Geisel will entertain the club at its next meeting.

Miss Emma Altekruze of the North Side gave a delightful "Kaffee" Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. O. S. Meares. Some excellent music was enjoyed from 2 to 4 o'clock, and at 4:30 a delicious luncheon was served. Covers were laid for 24.

The new exclusive tints in stationery found at Mermel & Jaccard's are the Ruby red, Empire violet, Chateau gray, Crystal white and Swallow blue. Finest goods at lowest prices. On Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets.

Mr. Fred Smith will give a ball Monday evening to his niece, the Misses Smith, and to Mr. Long of New York. The receiving party will include the Misses Smith, Mr. Lane, Mrs. Kennard of New York and Miss Mae E. Shine.

The Columbian Club gave a clever one-act comedy, called "The House of the Future," Sunday night at their quarters, on Lindell boulevard. The theatrical performance was followed by a short musical programme and a dance.

Miss Jennie Atwood Messick and Mr. Cooper Stuart, Swedes, will be married Wednesday, Jan. 23, at the home of the bride's father, Rev. Dr. B. C. Messick. The wedding will be very quiet and simple.

The newest designs in fine jewelry, beautiful diamond finger rings, pendants and brooches from \$5 up at Mermel & Jaccard's on Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets.

Mr. Bertram Drury-Soule entertained the euchre club of which he is a member at the home of his sister, Miss Louie Meyer. The first prizes were won by Miss Betty and Mr. Brockman.

Miss Ella Corbinon gave an informal euchre party Wednesday evening. Prizes were won by Misses Grace Ahern and Mamie Quinlan. Mr. Clarence Wilks and D. Russell.

Ladies' gold watches from \$18 to \$150; gentlemen's gold watches from \$33 to \$300. All our watches are guaranteed, Mermel & Jaccard's, 429 Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets.

A progressive euchre club was organized Thursday evening at the home of Miss Minnie Ahern. The club will be entertained Thursday evening of this week by Miss Nellie Kelley.

The Misses Storr gave a euchre Tuesday evening at their new home, 4134 Louisiana avenue. Prizes were won by Miss Amba, Miss Merko, Mr. Wohlwend and Mr. Gleich.

A lot of exquisite new designs in belts and chateaus in gun metal or sterling silver at Mermel & Jaccard's, between Locust and St. Charles streets, on Broadway.

The marriage of Miss Anna Lucille Kendall of New York, Ky., to Mr. Daniel Campbell was recently announced in Cincinnati. The wedding took place last February.

Mrs. S. S. Blackwell has returned from New York and Washington. Mrs. Blackwell is now very ill at her residence, 4292 Lindell boulevard.

The handsomest novelties in pocket books, cardcases, desksets and chateaus bags at Mermel & Jaccard's, on Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets.

The Chart Club held a very interesting meeting Tuesday at the home of Mrs. H. Hopkins. After the meeting some delightful music was enjoyed.

The Rainwater Rifles have issued invitations to their fourteenth annual reception and military ball Friday evening, Feb. 18, at Union Club.

Section 1 of the Tuesday Musicals met Tuesday afternoon at the home of its chairman, Miss Anna Cone, to discuss "Woman as a Musician."

The collection of Old Sheffield Plate at Mermel & Jaccard's is attracting admirers of fine old silverware. No two pieces alike; each a perfect specimen. On Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets.

The Perry School of Oratory and Dramatic Art held their graduation recital Saturday evening in the Recital Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Mrs. A. Medbury, manager of the Millinery Department of Siegel, Hillman & Co., sails for Europe Wednesday, on steamer A. A. building.

Mrs. Frank Woodcock of Cabanne place gave a box party Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. F. Barrett and Mrs. Tom Barrett of Chicago.

Society orders its calling cards from Mermel & Jaccard's; only \$1.00 for 100 cards from plate. On Broadway, opposite the old store.

Mr. Henry Niemeyer gave a stag dinner at 8 o'clock Friday evening at his home, 5593 Bartmore avenue. Covers were laid for 12 guests.

Wedding and reception invitations, from "The Young Models," The most elegant and latest in St. Louis. At Alois's, 517 Olive street.

The Century Euchre Club was delightfully entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Lottie Hartman, 4292 Lindell boulevard.

A progressive euchre will be given Feb. 8 at the Bohemian Gymnasium for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Mesdames Helen and Amelia Helmselman will give a euchre Wednesday evening to Mrs. Dr. Hanford of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees of Louisville, Ky., have come to St. Louis to attend the Hull-Westing wedding next Tuesday.

Miss Jennie McCormack of North Grand avenue is visiting Miss Carita Rosenthal at her home in Brunswick, Mo.

A magnificent stock of silver-plated bakeware, dishes, tea sets, etc., at Mermel & Jaccard's, Broadway, between Locust and St. Charles streets.

Mr. William Billis is visiting in the city and his daughter, Miss Lou Billis, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Turner.

Mesdames Lella and Natalie Albert of Cates avenue are visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind.

Mrs. Henry Siskemeter will entertain her euchre club Thursday afternoon at her home, 343 Barrett street.

Mrs. O. S. Meares will give an informal tea Monday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock at her home, 343 Barrett street.

Miss Julia B. Clements of 3336 West Minster place has returned from a Western trip of two months' duration.

Senior Aquabella will give a musicale Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Shattler Recital Hall.

The John A. Logan W. R. C. will give a progressive euchre Feb. 7 at 8 p. m., at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. W. B. Logan of Philadelphia is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Carrie McGee, of West Olive street.

The "Pride of St. Louis," 423 K. and L. st., gave a euchre party Friday evening.

Mr. Percy Kingdon of Kirkwood will leave this evening for Louisville, Ky., to spend a few days.

The Empire Club was entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Emma Boileau at her home, 2613 Polson avenue.

The Fleur de Lis Euchre Club met Thursday evening at the home of Miss Cloos, 3309 Cook avenue.

Miss Frank Barnes of Washington, Mo., has been visiting the Misses Lewis of Bernard street.

Miss Julie Vion has returned to the city after a long visit to friends in Boston and New York.

New fashions in engraved calling cards at reduced prices; 100 cards from plate, 75c; with plate, \$1. At Alois's, 517 Olive street.

Mrs. Ella Young-Menefee gave a salmagundi party Wednesday evening to about 20 friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwin Corby have announced to their friends the birth of a little daughter.

Miss Fannie Lundak and her nephew, Master Milo Rone, are visiting friends in Illinois.

The Marquette Dramatic Club will give its annual entertainment at Liederkranz Hall Jan. 30.

The young people of Kirkwood will give a fancy dress ball at their Armory Hall, Feb. 4.

Miss Emma Roeder gave a kaffee klatch to 12 young lady friends Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Lillian Bartley has returned from the East and will remain at home this season.

Mr. Percy Kingdon of Kirkwood will leave this evening for Louisville, Ky., to spend a few days.

Miss Birdie Block left Wednesday for the South to spend the remainder of the winter.

Miss Jane Fordyce is entertaining Miss Mamie Clark of Montgomery City, Mo.

Miss Rosalind Mahler entertained the Tennyson Club at its last meeting.

Mrs. F. Hamilton Bailey is slowly recovering from a very serious illness.

There will be a novel "Farmers' Ball" for children at Mahler's Feb. 5.

Miss Mae Shelig left Thursday for a week's visit in Chicago.

Miss Annie Winkler has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. T. Price.

Mermel & Jaccard's, on Broadway, opposite the old store.

Miss Lida Hardy is visiting friends in Chicago.

NEW THING IN NECKTIES.
A new design in neckties has two portions of the tie of the same length connected near the center by an elastic band, which goes under the front of the collar, the back ends containing a hook and eye to fasten the tie in place, the free ends being formed into a bow or four-in-hand, as desired by the wearer.

A CONVENIENCE FOR DRIVERS.
A combined whipsheet and reinholder is formed of a single piece of wire bent to form a round socket for the whip and a flat clamp for the reins, and another by which it is attached to the dashboard.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Save Money in 1898.

Special Soap Sale Monday and Tuesday we offer "Beauty Bright" Complexion Soap—the purest and best 10c soap made—3 cakes in box—not over one dozen cakes to a customer—5c cake, 50c dozen.

Bensdorp's Cocoa Butter The best Dutch make, in half-pound packages, wrapped in tin foil. Our own importation. Regular price 50c. 27c per package, 2 for 50c.

Face Steamers For applying steam vapor, either plain or medicated, to the face and neck. The only natural method of removing the dead epidermis. Makes the skin rose and clears it from blackheads and other blemishes. \$1.98 each.

Miller's Aromatic Violet Vinyger and Cream of Violets are useful at this season for massaging the skin—and guarding it against cold weather and impure soap. 25c and 50c Bottles.

Tooth Brushes—We repeat our offer of last week, selling our best 25c French Brushes (every one warranted—a new brush or your money back if the bristles come out). 19c, 3 for 50c.

We ask special attention to our Prescription Department. Purest Drugs, all the safeguards against mistakes, and reasonable prices. Full line of Loring & Co.'s Germ Killer Inhalers and Obesity Goods.

Leland Miller Drug Co., SIXTH AND LOCUST STS.

You get your money back if a purchase from us does not please, therefore, buy our CAKES, ICE CREAM, BREAD AND ROLLS From L. MOHR CAKE BAKERY, 1420 Chouteau Av. Phone (Main 286), write, call or give your order to our collector. I am now again in my Chouteau avenue store.

Fortunes Are Made By ingenious Americans who protect by U. S. Patent their inventions. If you have invented some useful article, have it patented. The cost is nominal. If you have a catchy trademark, have it registered. We can obtain them for you. Call or address

EICKS & LANE, Registered Patent Attorneys, Third Floor, Oriol Building, Corner Sixth and Locust Sts., ST. LOUIS.

American Coffee, Tea & Spice Co., 1529 Franklin Av. The most reliable firm in the city in this line of business. All goods sold are GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION or money refunded. Drop postal and we will be pleased to call on you. We can give two days' route to two good men who have some trade. Come and see us. E. N. JERRALD.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 23 Usual Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Bargain Matinee Wednesday—Prices 25c, 50c

The Big, Brilliant, Beautiful Scenic Sensation of Mirth and Music.

ONE ROUND OF PLEASURE.

THE COMPANY OF 100 PEOPLE INCLUDES—WALTER JONES, MAUDE RAYMOND, MARIE CELESTE, IDA BRUGEL, HATTIE MOORE, ROGERS BROTHERS, RICHARD CARLE, CHARLES KIRKE, RICHARD KARL, ROBERT MANSFIELD.

KLAW AND ERLANGER'S MOST AMBITIOUS EXPOSITION OF AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA.

REGULAR PRICES, 25c to \$1.00—NO HIGHER. Monday, January 21—E. S. WILLARD.

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MARIE WAINWRIGHT IN SHALL WE FORGIVE HER COMING, SUNDAY MATINEE, JAN. 30—"WHEN LONDON SLEEPS."

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTURY. AL HAYMAN AND... WILL J. DAVIS, Mgrs. TO-NIGHT (SUNDAY) TO-NIGHT, MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. HOYT & MCKEE'S COMEDY COMPANY, Under Their Personal Management, Presenting

HOYT'S LATEST SUCCESS... A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

Star Cast, including OTIS HARLAN. NOTE—This is not a success of last year or of any other old year, but is the one great comedy and musical triumph of the present season in New York City.

NEXT SUNDAY—The Gorgeous (New York) Gayety, "THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

14th Street Theater, TELEPHONE MAIN 3874. CARRAWAY'S AMERICAN MAHATMAS, In Their Marvels of the Mystic Century, WEEK BEGINNING... To-Night. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Only.

PROF. J. C. CARRAWAY, World's Greatest Mind-Reader and Hypnotist. Aided by his pretty sister, Virginia Carraway, in a world and marvelous interpretation of Psychological Phenomena, SOMNONANCY. Miss Carraway's intuitive intimations or dream deductions are the most bewildering ever presented to the public. Prices: 15c, 25c and 50c.

HAVLIN'S The Most Popular Theater in the City, and at Popular Prices. 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. NO HIGHER. 25c MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THIS WEEK MATINEE TO-DAY MISS WAINWRIGHT'S First appearance in this city at popular prices.

MARIE WAINWRIGHT IN SHALL WE FORGIVE HER COMING, SUNDAY MATINEE, JAN. 30—"WHEN LONDON SLEEPS."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH CO.

WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM,

Union Trust Building 709 Olive Street—709 Union Trust Building

And personally inspect the large and varied assortment of our goods. We sell nothing—everything given in exchange for the Sperry & Hutchinson GREEN TRADING STAMPS. WE ARE HERE TO STAY.
Directory of Leading Merchants who have contracted to give TRADING STAMPS. Stamps are given on cash purchases only. As a rule merchants do not give them out unless called for, so be sure to ask for to all "ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST TO THE PURCHASER" who collects Trading Stamps.

DIRECTORY FOR ST. LOUIS.

Agricultural Implements.

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A. S. A. Co., 517 Olive st.

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Bakeries.

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Bicycle Repairs.

Louis J. Hart, 4248 Olive st.

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Rittenberg & Co., 1202 Olive st.

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M. J. Steinberg, 3229 N. Broadway.

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F. W. Humphrey Clothing Co., 200-4 N. Broadway.

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Electricians and Locksmiths.

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ROOMS FOR RENT.
14 walls or less. 10c.

2317—Neatly furnished front
th; stable \$3.

2321—Furnished rooms for 3
1.50 per week; also room for 112

3007—Newly furnished front
th.

3057—Well furnished front
housekeeping; not part.

T. 2930—Very desirable furnish-
ing connecting, with or without b
T. 2930—Very desirable furnish-
ing connecting, with or without b
T. 2325—4 nice, large unfurnish-
ed; 1 on 2d; all conveniences.
T. 2806—Furnished front and
floor; garret room for housekee

T., 2733—Neatly furnished or un-
furnished; also front hall room; first-class
T., 2331—2 parlors, newly decor-
ated; 2 rooms, water in kitchen, \$8
T., 1214—Newly furnished room
with accommodations.
T., 3512—Furnished 2d-story f-
ront room, complete for housekeep-
ing.

T. 1009-3 nicely furnished large rooms for light housekeeping.

T. 610—Nicely furnished rooms on 2d floor front.

T. 2112—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; 1 unfurnished; hot water.

T. 2102—Nicely furnished rooms; also other rooms; cheap.

T. 2718—Furnished rooms and bath.

ST. 2210 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Nice light room for housekeeping; southern exposure.

ST., 3533—Nicely furnished 2d-
housekeeping.

ST., 3600—Furnished front room
ceers.

ST., 2710—Furnished rooms, 3d
eping; hall rooms; hot baths; r

ST., 1413—Nicely furnished 2d
rooms; also light housekeeping ro

T. 211—Furnished rooms; b
 out low to respectable persons
 T. 1720—Elegant 2d story furni
 1st floor.
 V. 4024A—Small neatly furnis
 month; references exchanged.
 V. 3736—2 rooms, 1st floor,
 4547, Nicols furnished from

2, 4041—Nicely furnished front gentlemen; all conveniences; prasonable.

ST., 1903—One nicely furnished first floor, with bath, for gent.

ST., 1717—2 nicely furnished housekeeping; all conveniences.

ST., 1020—Neatly furnished as fire and light; \$1 per week.

T., 1903—2 nice, large unfurnished floor, bath, \$7.

2318—Nicely furnished 2d and other rooms; reasonable.

2229—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; terms moderate. 1316—Large rooms for gentlemen. \$2 week; 25c to 50c night. 2026—Nicely furnished rooms; sleeping or roomers; hot and cold water. 2125—Nice 2d-story front room, \$3.50; also fine back room, \$2.50. Both rooms are nicely furnished, with carpets and curtains. 10 min. walk from Union Station.

1620-3 furnished front room; others \$1 per week for house.
2902-Corner house, nicely furnished front room; also other rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.
1019-Elegantly furnished room; \$2 to \$4 per week.
Two nicely furnished front rooms available for 4 cents. Ad. P.

front room, handsomely furnished; papered; home conveniences; select locality; 2300 south; \$100 m. Ad. F 799, Post-Dispatch.

Three rooms, 2d story front and rear unfurnished; all conveniences; private family; one block east of central district, on car line; to par- ticulars; refs. ex. Ad. L 793, Post-Dispatch.

Nice rooms in private families
Mutual Room Exchange, 404 Hol
Two beautiful furnished rooms
cooking; private family; nice loca
t 3918 N. Grand av.
Widow has elegantly furnished h
pleasant rooms to one or two ge
Post-Dispatch.

Will rent to desirable parties
entire floor of 4 rooms for
first-class reference required; 4
71, Post-Dispatch.

3 unfur. rooms, 2d floor, for ju
Olive st., near Grand av.;
Ad. T 786, Post-Dispatch.

AV., 2755—Nicely furnished

ST., 1115—Finely furnished residence heat, hot bath; \$10 per mo.

ST., 3214—3 rooms. 2d floor; E. Keeley, 1113 Chestnut st.

ST., 3156—Young lady employed and comfortable home in small reasonable.

ST., 1520 E.—2 rooms and 2d floor; rear.

ON ST., 1553—3 pleasant, large
convenient to Union Station and
rent cheap.

ACE-414 Market—Rooms, 25c,
\$1.50 to \$4 per week.

THIRD ST., 2211 N.—A nicely furnished
modern conveniences; very cheap.

THIRD ST., 824 N.—Large room
facing Franklin av.; newly

., 2713—Two rooms, \$5 per month.

ST., 1512—Nicely furnished for
housekeeping; \$1.50 and upward.

R. Pl., 1800—Nicely furnished
gents in private family; conv.
V. CAT.

T. 1801—Large parlor for gents
also 3d-story room; reasonable

T. 1802—Large room, with b
n, including fire.

T. 1811—Nicely furnished room
for light housekeeping; low

1735—Furnished rooms, and
housekeeping or guests.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

WASHINGTON ST. 1223—Rooms for light housekeeping, first and second floor.

WASHINGTON ST. 1535—Large front room for housekeeping; also bathroom; with fire; \$1.50 and \$2.50 per week; also \$4 per week; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 1506—Nicer furnished front room; also bathroom; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 1217—Two nicely furnished front rooms for housekeeping; only \$4 per week; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 1410—Large front room; also second floor; housekeeping if desired.

WASHINGTON ST. 1120—Two nicely furnished front rooms; suitable for 4 or 6 men.

WASHINGTON ST. 1300—Furnished front room; light room; sleeping or housekeeping; \$2.50; corner house.

WASHINGTON ST. 2043—Large, pleasant front and back room; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 1015—Nicer furnished 2-story front room; \$2.50 per week; gas, fire.

WASHINGTON ST. 2001—Pleasant rooms for 1 or 2 guests; 2nd floor hall room.

WASHINGTON ST. 1205—Front furnished bedroom; \$1.75 weekly; desirable parlors, single or en suite; stores, etc.

WASHINGTON ST. 1517—Newly furnished front and back rooms; furnished; \$1.25 and \$1.50; stores, etc.

WASHINGTON ST. 1225—Nicer furnished front room for 2; 2nd floor; housekeeping; \$1.25; stores, etc.

WASHINGTON ST. 1635—Nicer furnished rooms for 2 or housekeeping; not bath and gas.

WEST CHESTNUT ST. 2544—Nicer furnished front room; gas and bath; to a gentleman; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

WEST CHESTNUT ST. 2737—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; also other rooms; investigate.

WEST CHESTNUT ST. 2735—Two beautiful large unfurnished rooms; 1st floor; nice locality; suitable for doctor's office or light housekeeping; also other rooms; investigate.

WEST END PL. 602—Nicer furnished rooms; reasonable to young parties.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

ADAMS ST. 2504—Furnished room with board; steam heat; table; housekeeping; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

BELL ST. 3114—Front room; southern exposure; small room; with board; reasonable terms.

BOARD—Nicer 2nd-story front room; good board; no. 4; 2 guests or married couple; \$40 per week; investigate.

BOARD—A pleasant home for gentlemen or couple; front room; newly furnished; furnace heat; not bath; all conveniences; gas; private; reasonable terms; fine, east of Grand; Ad. H 794, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD—Handsome furnished room; superior table and accommodation; Ad. O 405, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD—Would like to board 1 or 2 children; will take motherly care of them; Ad. F 797, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD—Nicer furnished front room; southern exposure; first-class; gas, bath, etc.; call or address 3411 Lucas av.

BOARD—Furnished room; board; would board young gentlemen; reasonable; Ad. A 705, Post-Dispatch.

BOARDING—Room and board for quiet lady in home of widow; Ad. D 889, Post-Dispatch.

BOARDING—Room and board in home of widow; no other boarders; Ad. D 891, Post-Dispatch.

BOARDING—Reliable party would board and board children or children; Ad. F 782, Post-Dispatch.

CARR ST. 3540—Beautifully furnished room for 2 guests; board if desired.

CHESTNUT ST. 2825—W. desirable rooms; gas, hot bath; furnace; choice board and service; reasonable terms; investigate.

CHESTNUT ST. 2724—Furn. front room; gas, hot bath; furnace heat; home cooking; \$1.

CHESTNUT ST. 3002—Nicer furnished front room; parlor; good board; terms reasonable; for young lady employed during day.

CLARK ST. 2832—Second-story front; 2 meals a day; \$3 per week; all conveniences.

COOK ST. 4083—Splendid room and board; nice Jewish family.

COTTAGE ST. 3040—Nicer front room; no. 4; ex. steam heat; hot bath; good board; terms \$4 and \$5.50.

DELMAR ST. 3836—2d story front and other room with board; refs. required.

DELMAR ST. 4118—Good room; with board; modern; private family; refs.

DICKSON ST. 2725—Nicer furnished rooms; gas; hot bath; good board; \$4 per week.

EUGENIA ST. 2026—Nicer furnished rooms for light housekeeping or guests; board if desired.

EWING ST. 327—Furnished rooms; good board; room for light housekeeping; bath.

FINNEY ST. 3063—Large warm room; bath; breakfast and evening dinner; for 2, \$5.50; \$11.40 a 3rd meal.

FINNEY ST. 3066—Second floor room; well heated; excellent accommodations; board reasonable; board if desired; terms reasonable.

FINNEY ST. 4040—Handsome rooms for gentlemen; meals optional; superior Southern cookery; well furnished; board if desired.

FINNEY ST. 3041—Nicer furnished 2d-story front room; gas, hot bath; furnace; every convenience; board if desired; terms reasonable.

FRANKLIN ST. 3137—Nicer furnished front and other room; good board; convenient to cars.

FRANKLIN ST. 3115—Nicer furnished rooms, with or without board; bath.

GAMBLE ST. 2808—Room and fine board for couple; private family.

GARRISON ST. 912 and 930—N. Delightful front and back rooms; with board; suitable for 2 persons; reasonable terms.

GARRISON ST. 807—N. Newly furnished, well heated rooms; 2d floor; gas, hot bath; excellent table; \$4.50 per week; refined small family.

JEFFERSON ST. 229—Nicer furnished rooms, with or without board; bath; investigate.

JEFFERSON ST. 2047—Nicer furnished front room for 2 guests; board if desired; reasonable.

JULIAN ST. 3833—Cottage—Front room; good board; in private family; all conveniences; reasonable.

LACED ST. 4315—Connecting rooms, with board, single or en suite; private family.

LACED ST. 3061—Nicer furnished room with board; hot bath and gas; fire; \$1.50; investigate.

LAFAYETTE ST. 1825—Nicer furnished rooms; with or without board.

LEMP ST. 3124—Furnished room, with or without board; private family.

LEONARD ST. 623—N. Elegantly furn. 2d story front room; also bath; investigate.

LEONARD ST. 929—Cottage—One handily furnished parlor; with board.

LEONARD ST. 916—N. Room and board, private family; for two ladies employed; \$35 month.

LINDELL BL. 3010—12—Dakota—Fine, large room, with board.

LINDELL BL. 3010—12—Dakota—Fine rooms with board.

LINDELL BL. 3040—Beautifully furn. apartments, with board; refined pri. fam.; exceptional refs. required.

LOUST ST. 2221—Large handily furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; choice table.

LOUST ST. 2520—2d story front and side rooms; well furnished and heated; with board.

LOUST ST. 2522—Very desirable 2d-story front and other room; good board and good service.

LOUST ST. 2527—Handsome furnished rooms; first-class board and service.

LOUST ST. 2525—Nicer furnished rooms, with good board; terms reasonable; investigate.

LOUST ST. 3048—Desirable 2d-story front room, with board; 3 guests or couple.

LOUST ST. 1706—Elegant furnished rooms; best table board; all conveniences; references req.

LOUST ST. 1424—Back parlor for two young ladies; \$15.00 per week; investigate.

LOUST ST. 1320, 1307, 1093—Nicer furnished front and other rooms; furnace heat; choice table; housekeeping; investigate.

LOUST ST. 3003—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front and other rooms; furnace heat; choice table; housekeeping; investigate.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.

LOUST ST. 2528—Very nicely furnished rooms, with board; home cooking; reasonable terms.

LUCAS ST. 3215—Nicer furnished rooms; hot bath; furnace; reasonable; with or without board; investigate.

LUCAS ST. 3017—Nicer front room; furnace; bath; with board if desired.

LUCAS ST. 2026—Back parlor; also 2d-floor room; furnished; suitable for a gentleman; all conveniences, including telephone; small family; good board; terms reasonable.

LUCAS ST. 3220—Front room, 1st and 2d floor; all modern conveniences; home cooking.

LUCAS ST. 3230—Nicer furnished 2d-story front room; heat; gas; hot bath; private family; first-class board if desired; investigate.

LUCAS ST. 3104—Private family; choice rooms for 2 or 3 guests; with or without board; investigate.

LUCAS ST. 2927—Handsome second-story front for two or three guests; with or without board; investigate.

LUCAS ST. 3517—The Hawley will give desirable rooms and board for married couple and gentlemen.

MARQUETTE HOTEL—2800 Washington av.; newly furnished; best heated; excellent table; references.

MORGAN ST. 4094—Nicer furnished rooms; all conveniences; good board; for gentlemen.

MORGAN ST. 4094—Elegantly furnished front room; heat; gas; hot bath; all conveniences; West End; Post-Dispatch.

MORGAN ST. 3231—Second-story front room, with board; terms reasonable.

MORGAN ST. 3135—Nicer light rooms, third story; furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; investigate.

MORGAN ST. 2741—Second-story front room with board; heat; gas; hot bath; reasonable; investigate.

MORGAN ST. 2911—Elegant rooms; furnace heat; hot bath; with or without board.

MORGAN ST. 1735—Wanted, child to board; best references; call.

MORGAN ST. 2845—Nicer furnished front room; heat; gas; hot bath; all conveniences; reasonable; investigate.

MORGAN ST. 2038—Nicer furnished rooms; excellent board; hot bath; all conveniences; reasonable.

MORGAN ST. 2011—Elegantly furnished rooms, connecting parlor, with or without board; suitable for 2 or 3 guests; all conveniences; reasonable; investigate.

MORGAN ST. 3401—Handsome furnished room; excellent board; convenient to cars; Jewish family.

MORGAN ST. 1701—Workmen can get good board and room; \$3.50 to \$4.

MORGAN ST. 1701—Nicer furnished rooms, with or without board; \$1 and up.

MORGAN ST. 3220—Nicer front room, with board; moderate price.

MORGAN ST. 3134—Nicer furnished rooms, second and third floor; first-class board.

MORGAN ST. 3404—Nicer furnished room, with board.

NICHOLSON PL. 23—Furnished room, with board for 2 gentlemen in private family; refs. ex.

NINETEENTH ST. 923—N. Furnished rooms for 1 or 2 working girls; with or without board.

OLIVE ST. 4103—Handsome large 2d story front room; first-class board; for 2 guests; hot bath.

OLIVE ST. 1708—Suite of furnished rooms; others, with or without board; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST. 2829—Nicer furnished 2d and 3d-story front rooms; southern exposure; steam heat; good board.

OLIVE ST. 2700—Single room, with or without board; investigate.

OLIVE ST. 3040—Large 2d-story front room, with board.

OLIVE ST. 2043—Furnished room, 1st floor, with board; also day board; \$2.25 per week.

OLIVE ST. 2105—Nicer furnished rooms; with or without board; all modern conveniences; with or without board.

PAGE ST. 3025—Second-story front room; southern exposure; also back room; good board.

PARK ST. 2943—Nicer furnished room, with board; in private family; terms reasonable.

PINE ST. 2943—Nicer furnished front parlor and hall room; with or without board; hot water heat; investigate.

PINE ST. 3202—Satisfactory board, with comfortable room; hot bath; furnace heat; refs. ex.

PINE ST. 3122—Elegant 2d-floor alcove room; modern conveniences; excellent table; moderate terms to permanent parties; references.

PINE ST. 2030—Nicer furnished rooms, with board; \$4 per week; investigate.

PINE ST. 2405—Nicer furnished front and back rooms; best board and bath.

ROOM—Nicer room, with or without board; private family; page, between Vandeventer and Taylor; Ad. H 797, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Nicer furnished front room for one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable; investigate.

ROOM—Elegant front room, furnace heat; superior table; board; investigate.

ROOM AND BOARD—Widow lady will take gentleman or lady room; with or without board; Ad. H 797, Post-Dispatch.

SCHOOL ST. 3106A—Nicer front room, with or without board; all conveniences; \$3.50 and \$4 per week with board; 1 block south of Easton; call or address 3411 Lucas av.

ST. ANGE ST. 1210—Nicer furnished rooms, with or without board; front and back parlors and single rooms; all conveniences.

STODARD ST. 2824—Room and board in private family; for 2 guests; terms reasonable.

WASHINGTON ST. 3128—Elegant rooms, newly furnished, single or en suite; first-class board; reasonable terms.

WASHINGTON ST. 3017—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; investigate.

WASHINGTON BL. 3007—Nicer furnished rooms; with or without board; private family; gentlemen; refs.

WASHINGTON ST. 1909—Nicer furnished rooms, with or without board; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 2900—Front and back room with board; first-class accommodations; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 2040—Desirable 2d story front room for 2 gentlemen or man and wife, with board if desired.

WASHINGTON ST. 1905—Furnished rooms, with board; also basement to rent; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 2000—2d-story front and 3d floor; with board; reasonable.

WASHINGTON ST. 2028—Furnished rooms, with or without board; hot bath; furnace; terms reasonable.

WASHINGTON ST. 1410—First-class board; \$2.50; investigate if desired.

WASHINGTON ST. 3016—Nicer furnished 2d-story front room; connecting rooms, suitable for 4 guests, with board.

WASHINGTON ST. 2900—Pleasant rooms, with board; roommates for couples; references wanted.

WASHINGTON ST. 1225—Nicer front rooms, front and side, with or without board.

WASHINGTON ST. 2811—Large front and back rooms, with best of board; gentlemen or couple; southern exposure.

WASHINGTON ST. 2023—Rooms, with or without board; reasonable; at Thatcher's.

WASHINGTON ST. 3416—Well furnished connecting rooms, convenient to party; investigate.

WASHINGTON ST. 3414—Well furnished room for 2 gentlemen; first-class table; references.

WASHINGTON ST. 2837—Nicer furnished rooms with board; moderate price.

WASHINGTON ST. 2102—Hartford Hotel—1 fine room; with board; also 1 room for 1 or 2 gentlemen, with board.

WEST BELLE PL. 4008—Desirable front room with board; references.

WEST BELLE PL. 3050—Second-story front room, with board; investigate.

WEST CHESTNUT ST. 2717—Nicer furnished room, with or without board; every conv.; refs. ex.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

HORTON PL. 6025—Furnished flat; part of private house; 4 or 5 rooms; furniture, china, linen; furnace heat; rent \$35.

SHERIDAN ST. 3190—Furnished flat; 4 rooms; gas, electric, furnace heat; complete for light housekeeping; investigate.

ROOMMATES WANTED.

ROOMMATE WANTED—Young man roommates and board; inquire Saturday or Sunday. 6158 Barmar.

ROOMMATE WANTED—By young bachelor; two rooms; cheap rent; 6124 Butler st.

ROOMMATE WANTED—Gentleman room-mate for 2d story room; \$15.00 per week; 614 Locust st.

ROOMMATE WANTED—By gentleman having pleasant room in refined family; splendid accommodations; hot and cold water; stationary stand in room; table supplied with abundance of choice food; terms \$4. Ad. H 794, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent house of 30 or 40 rooms; good location; furnished or unfurnished; Ad. H 800, Post-Dispatch.

INSTRUCTION—Experienced stenographer offers lessons for room, furnished or unfurnished. Ad. H 800, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—Two lady stenographers, furnished room each in private family near Franklin and Washington av. 25th and 31st sts. Ad. D 797, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Young man wants room in private family; central location; state price; Ad. G 790, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Without board; by 2 young gentlemen; centrally located; state price; must be low. Ad. C 790, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—8 or 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; light housekeeping. Ad. F 782, Post-Dispatch.

FLAT WANTED—7-room, corner, upstairs flat; janitor service; best refs. Ad. P. box 95, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—One or two nicely furnished rooms for couple, without children; permanent; state terms; which must be low. Ad. F 791, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—By mother and 2 grown daughters; 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms west of Garrison; near Easton or Suburban cars. Mrs. de Tour, 1212 Elliot av.

ROOMS WANTED—2 unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; no children; state price. Ad. L 805, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—Furnished rooms, without board; 10 minutes' walk from Grand and Olive; suitable for business purposes or law office. Inquire of Janitor, 4th floor.

ROOM WANTED—Nice comfortable room near restaurant for a couple, off the car line; near others, or a few rooms; \$15 if suited. Ad. O 406, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS WANTED—1 large or 2 small rooms for light housekeeping west of Grand av. Ad. W 797, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—Private families register your rooms; furnished; central exchange, 404 Holland building.

ROOMS WANTED—Two rooms for light housekeeping; near Lindell cars. Ad. M. S. 1013 N. 20th st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—Middle-aged gentleman seeking good position would like to room and board where there are no other boarders, with home comforts. Ad. D 887, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Quiet gentleman wants small, well-heated room, with breakfast; state particulars and price. Ad. A 284.

BOARD WANTED—By gentleman and wife in private family; state terms.

BOARD WANTED—By gentleman and wife in private family; state terms.

BOARD WANTED—By man of 30 in private family in St. Vincent Church Parish; must be first class. Ad. T 790, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Room, with board, by young man, stenographer; state particulars; Ad. D 894, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—By young man, room and board, without family; in private family; not to exceed \$3 week. Ad. D 890, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Board and room in a refined family by a young clerk with best of references who has just returned from abroad; suitable and comfortable home where there are other young people; state terms. Ad. H 797, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Young married couple want board in respectable private family; centrally located; state lowest price. Ad. H 790, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—By 2 lady stenographers, furnished room each and board in private Christian family; west of 28th st. south of Franklin; investigate in all papers; state price; Ad. H 790, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Young man of good habits desires room and board in private family; strictly private family. Ad. H 797, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Young lady employed would like to teach shorthand evenings in exchange for room and board; or accept children with studies; best refs. Ad. L 798, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Furnished room and board, with board; in private family; state terms; Ad. D 798, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—By young man, room and board north of North Market and west of 12th st. in private Catholic family. Ad. G 796, Post-Dispatch.

BOARD WANTED—Wealthy gentleman wants board in private family; first-class in every respect. Ad. H 792, Post-Dispatch.

DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN WANTED—Where there are boarders. Ad. A 789, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Nicer room and board with agreeable party; no other boarders; state particulars; \$35 if suited. Ad. O 415, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Young couple of good family desire room and board in private family of equal standing residing in St. Louis; references exchanged. Ad. N 808, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Gentleman wants 2d-story front room, with board, in strictly private family; location west of Grand; state price; Ad. H 794, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM WANTED—Room and breakfast in West End, between Garrison and Sarah st., by young man; at reasonable terms; state price. Ad. D 788, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM—With or without board, near St. Louis Park; pri. fam. Ad. D 801, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—In private family; by man and wife; hot bath; furnace heat; refs. ex. Ad. with terms, K 780, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS AND BOARD—2 gentlemen wish rooms, with board, in strictly private family, west of Grand av. Ad. B 794, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—Two gentlemen desire room and board with cultured family between Leffingwell and Grand av. on Chestnut. Inquire of Janitor, 4th floor. Ad. H 794, Post-Dispatch.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—By refined young lady, employed during day; must be in neighborhood of West End; must be ref. class; state particulars. Ad. C 790, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—Three young ladies desire two rooms and board, between Grand and Sarah st.; must be ref. class; refs. exchanged. Ad. C 791, Post-Dispatch.

MONTGOMERY APARTMENTS—Corner Montgomery and Colman—Convenient to 4 lines of cars; 3 rooms; laundry, bath, storeroom; central and cold water; hardwood finish; finest dining in city; \$15 per month; inquire of Mr. Kline, 708 Commercial Building.

NEBRASKA ST. 2041A—6-room upper flat; cheap rent to good tenant.

OLD MANCHESTER RD. 7019—2 flats, 3 rooms each, water, etc.; rent, \$5. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

OREGON AV. 1031—Four large rooms, bath, side hall; bay window; side lawn; \$20.

OREGON AV. 2143—4-room flat, with bath. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

PAGE BL. 4810A—3 rooms, free to Feb. 15; \$13. Kelly & Co., 806½ Chestnut st.

PARK AV. 3432-3434—New 5-room flat; built brick; hardwood finish; hall, gas, bath, laundry, bath, storeroom; central and cold water; hardwood finish; finest dining in city; \$15 per month; inquire of Mr. Kline, 708 Commercial Building.

PARK AV. 2018A—Flat of 5 rooms; bath and all conveniences.

PENDLETON AV. 1212—3 rooms, free to Feb. 15. Kelly & Co., 806½ Chestnut st.

RUTHER ST. 2113—Nice rooms on 2d floor. Kelly & Co., 806½ Chestnut st.

ST. LOUIS ST. 4440—Three-room flat, with bath; modern improvements; rent reasonable.

ST. VINCENT AV. 3103—Elegant 3-room flat; modern improvements; rent reasonable.

ST. VINCENT AV. 3103—Elegant 3-room flat; modern improvements; rent reasonable.

TWENTY-FIRST ST. 302A—2 rooms, bath and water; \$15 per month; state price. Ad. H 794, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

BARRETT ST. 2923—For rent, furnished or unfurnished house, 8 rooms, nice location; desirable party; owner might take room and board.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Couple without children would like to rent small furnished house; state location and price. Ad. H 814, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Small furnished house or room; West End or South side; no children; state price. Ad. K 801, Post-Dispatch.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED—At once furnished flat or house; 4 or 5 rooms; with board; owner. Ad. O 790, Post-Dispatch.

FLAT WANTED—To rent modern flat, furnished; state location and price. Ad. F 786, Post-Dispatch.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

ARMSTRONG AV. 1230—New 6-room house, with yard; \$15.00 per week; 1115 Chestnut st.

BELL AV. 3524—6 rooms, bath, w. c.; furnace; gas; rent reduced to \$25. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

CAROLINE ST. 3018—Detached brick; 4 rooms; hall, gas, bath; only \$18; water paid. Open.

CAROLINE ST. 2821—House of 6 rooms and reception hall; gas, bath, hot and cold water; laundry; large yard; rent reasonable.

CHAMBERS ST. 1210—6 rooms, hall and bath; \$18. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

DELMAR AV. 4841—6 rooms, all modern improvements; newly painted and refinished; rent reduced to \$25. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

DOVER ST. 223—Large 8-room detached house, separate yard; open; \$8. Loring, 506 Olive.

EWING ST. 1411—8 rooms; hall, bath, \$20. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

FIFTEENTH ST. 405—8 rooms, hall, bath, \$20. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

FINNEY AV. 3750—House 10 rooms, bath and furnace, newly painted and refinished; rent, \$45. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

HERBERT ST. 1535—6-room house; water and gas; rent cheap to good tenant.

HOUSE—For rent, 10 rooms, No. 181 Washington av.; front side and back yard; bath and gas; rent a good, permanent tenant. Apply at 322 Locust st.

HOUSE—For rent, 8 to 10-room house in West End, convenient to Lindell car line. Ad. H 791, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSE WANTED—To rent a large house; would take board for rent. Apply at 471 Easton av.

HOUSE—For rent, 6 rooms on Taylor; large yard; \$10. J. Crawford Flynn, 4371 Easton.

KOSUTH ST. 4276—House, 5-room, modern brick; newly painted and refinished; rent, \$12. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

LOUST ST. 2714—3 rooms and stable in good order. Inquire 2811 Wash st.

LOUISIANA ST. 1541—7 rooms; hall, bath; \$20. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

MAGNOLIA ST. 1845—House, 5 rooms, newly painted and refinished; rent, \$12. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

MONTROSE AV. 422—6-room house, front and back yards; water paid; rent \$12.50.

REIER PL. 4025—6-room house; bath, furnace, electric, inquire 1700 S. Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, 4622—6 rooms, hall and bath; \$15. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST. 818 N—Large 8-room house, stone-front; gas, bath; between Franklin and Morgan; rent \$15. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

WEST CHESTNUT ST. 3306—7-room house, well arranged; furnace; rent low. Keya 312 Chestnut st.

WEST PINE ST. 4001—8-room house; latest mod. improvements; rent reasonable. M. A. Wolf, R. E. Co.

FLATS FOR RENT.

ALLEN AV. 2013—3 nice rooms; flat; \$10.50 per month.

BACON ST. 1531—4 large rooms; bath and closet; 1st floor; newly painted; \$14.

BELL AV. 3136—Rock front flat, 8 rooms and bath; private family; rent reduced to \$14. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

BROADWAY, 3568 S.—3 rooms, 2d floor; \$5.50; water included; Key 1st floor.

CAHR ST. 2123—3 rooms; 1st floor. Apply 2724 Locust st.

CARLEMAN AV. 4106—New 5-room upper flat; all conveniences. Key next door.

CHESTNUT ST. 2219—Fine three-room flat, cheap.

CHOUTEAU AV. 1451—3-room flat; large, pleasant rooms, \$12.

COOK AV. 3840—Three rooms and bath, unfurnished; private family; rent reduced to \$14.

DELMAR BL. 3040—Large reduction; for rent, exceptionally desirable modern 8-room flat; furnace; bath; gas; water; rent, \$12. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

EASTON AV. 4518—Elegant 8-room flat, first floor; one month's rent free to good tenant. Inquire Corbett & Ziegler, 111 N. 7th st.

EVANS ST. 4461—3 nice new rooms, hall, bath, private family; rent, \$12. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

EIGHTH ST. 352—2 nice rooms.

EUCALID ST. 1254A—4 large flats; all conveniences; separate entrances.

EUGENIA ST. 2223—New 4-room, bright flat, beautifully decorated; no children; cheap rent.

FINNEY AV. 4303A—Modern detached, 5 rooms; porcelain bath; cabinet mantels, etc.; \$25.

FLAD AV. 3060A—(Compton Heights)—Desirable 3-room flat; all conveniences; central and cold water; location; cabinet mantels; Colonial porch; rent, \$12. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

FLAT—4-room flat on Easton av.; \$10. J. Crawford Flynn, 4371 Easton av.

FLAT—For rent, \$25 rent 6-room modern flat, corner Franklin and Dickson; large yard; street; private family; janitor; every conv. See owner of premises.

FOLSON AV. 5020—7-room flat, with bath, near Grand and Olive, rent, \$25. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

GERRERT ST. 2633—4 rooms; laundry and garage; \$12.

GLASGOW AV. 1706—4 large rooms; 1st floor; newly painted; for colored tenants; \$5.

GLASGOW AV. 1716—Flat; 5 large rooms; bath and closet; newly painted; 1st floor; \$15. Keys at 1718.

HICKORY ST. 1910—4 rooms; bath, hot and cold water; Key at 1808 Hickory st.

JEFFERSON ST. 2223—3-room flat; inquire of Mr. Kline, 708 Commercial Building.

JULIAN AV. 6736—New 5-room flat; every convenience; rent \$20; open.

KENNERLY AV. 5032—3 rooms, best in the city, for \$9. Harris & Wiegert, 827 Chestnut st.

KEOKUK ST. 2032—Elegant 6-room all modern improvements; bath, hot and cold water, gas, laundry, large yard, etc.; low rent; 4 lines of cars; open.

LINCOLN AV. 3034—2 large, newly painted rooms for colored tenants; \$5. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

LINDELL AV. 3550—Five rooms; \$12.50 and \$25; no children. Call week days. H. Stone.

MONTGOMERY APARTMENTS—Corner Montgomery and Colman—Convenient to 4 lines of cars; 3 rooms; laundry, bath, storeroom; central and cold water; hardwood finish; finest dining in city; \$15 per month; inquire of Mr. Kline, 708 Commercial Building.

NEBRASKA ST. 2041A—6-room upper flat; cheap rent to good tenant.

OLD MANCHESTER RD. 7019—2 flats, 3 rooms each, water, etc.; rent, \$5. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

OREGON AV. 1031—Four large rooms, bath, side hall; bay window; side lawn; \$20.

OREGON AV. 2143—4-room flat, with bath. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

PAGE BL. 4810A—3 rooms, free to Feb. 15; \$13. Kelly & Co., 806½ Chestnut st.

PARK AV. 3432-3434—New 5-room flat; built brick; hardwood finish; hall, gas, bath, laundry, bath, storeroom; central and cold water; hardwood finish; finest dining in city; \$15 per month; inquire of Mr. Kline, 708 Commercial Building.

PARK AV. 2018A—Flat of 5 rooms; bath and all conveniences.

PENDLETON AV. 1212—3 rooms, free to Feb. 15. Kelly & Co., 806½ Chestnut st.

RUTHER ST. 2113—Nice rooms on 2d floor. Kelly & Co., 806½ Chestnut st.

ST. LOUIS ST. 4440—Three-room flat, with bath; modern improvements; rent reasonable.

ST. VINCENT AV. 3103—Elegant 3-room flat; modern improvements; rent reasonable.

ST. VINCENT AV. 3103—Elegant 3-room flat; modern improvements; rent reasonable.

TWENTY-FIRST ST. 302A—2 rooms, bath and water; \$15 per month; state price. Ad. H 794, Post-Dispatch.

FLATS FOR RENT.

WALNUT ST. 2145—An elegant flat; 8 large rooms; bath and finished basement.

WALTON AV. 705—4-room flat; redecorated; bath; gas; electric; full janitor service; low rent; best location; inquire of Mr. Kline, 708 Commercial Building.

WARREN ST. 2332—Elegant 3-room flat; gas, water; \$10.

WHITTIER ST. 1204-1223—3 rooms, each newly painted; rent, \$10 and \$12. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

IRON FOLDING BEDS.

Patented and made only by Peter H. Mallon Mfg. Co., 1115 and 1117 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Guaranteed safe, light, airy, attractive. The only folding bed that can be kept absolutely clean.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

COTTAGE—For rent, 6 acres, 3-room cottage and large stable, corner Big Bend and Rock Hill roads, 10 miles from St. Louis, near South West and Frisco Railroads; \$8 per month; inquire of Mr. Kline, 708 Commercial Building.

HOUSE—Rent Station, March 1, 9 rooms, completely furnished; owner will take board; price of other boarders; 8th and Locust red car. Ad. E 790, Post-Dispatch.

NASHVILLE AV. 6442—6-room cottage; barn; large garage; Manchester cars; \$10. Apply 2804 Walnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CHESTNUT ST. 911—Fine large store. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

DESK ROOM spacing, with or without desks, in our beautiful office in the Pullman Building. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

DESK ROOM—For rent, with or without desk, \$5 up. 810 Commercial Building.

EASTON AV. 4200A—Barber shop, furnished complete. 2 chairs; good location. Apply to Address & Direct, 102 1/2 N. 7th st.

FOURTH ST. 16 N—Opposite Courthouse—Nice store and basement. Inquire of Janitor, 4th floor.

FOURTH ST. 14 AND 16 N—Opposite Courthouse—Nice store and basement. Inquire of Janitor, 4th floor.

FOURTH ST. 104 S—Store and 6 rooms; low rent. Inquire of Janitor, 4th floor.

FRANKLIN AV. 423—Large store; best location for any business. Apply 521 Franklin av.

JEFFERSON AV. 1023 S—Fine store and room; \$12; key upstairs. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

LACLEDE AV. 3472—Double parlor; corner house; public utility location for doctor or dentist; rent, \$12.

MORGAN ST. 1415—Small store. \$12. John McLaughlin, 101 N. 7th st.

OLIVE ST. 1214—Nice large store. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

OLD MANCHESTER RD. 7019—Store, 20x50; ex. loc. for butcher; rent, \$15. Zink & Co., 118 N. 7th st.

PINE ST. 413—Nice office on 2d floor in suite of 2, 3 or 6 rooms. Kelly & Co., 1115 Chestnut st.

PRIVILEGES—Restaurant and other privileges for lease at picnic for the summer. Ad. B 792, Post-Dispatch.

SEVENTH ST. 206 N—Room 1415 for office or shop; \$5; power if desired.

SIXTH ST. 412 S—Light rooms for light manufacturing of any kind, with power.

SIXTEENTH AND MARKET STS. northwest corner—Store; fine location for drugist; steam heat. Apply upstairs.

ST. LOUIS ST. 2811—Bakery; for rent cheap.

TO BUTCHERS—Room, 217 S. 14th st., with ice box. H. Hennessey, Jr., 614 Chestnut st.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STABLE WANTED—To rent stable for 4 horses; prefer West End. Ad. H 790, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED TO LEASE.

RESIDENCE WANTED—On long lease, West End residence for family hotel of 75 rooms; owner to improve. Hamilton, 1900 Locust st.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.

BELT—Lost, jeweled belt, coming from 14th and Papin to cable car. Return to 2615 Lafayette and reward.

BILLBOARD—Lost, billboard, containing accounts. Return to 3139 Franklin av. and receive reward.

BREASTPIN—Lost, on Pendleton, between Evans and Easton av., or on Citizens' Railway car, from 4th to 27th st., gold breastpin set with pearls, a few out. Liberal reward of return \$500. Evans av.

BROOCH—Lost, lady's star-shaped brooch set with pearls. Return to 4230 Evans av. and get reward.

DIAMOND HEART—Lost, a small diamond heart with ruby

CLAIRVOYANTS

PROF. HOWLAND,
Airyovant and Palmist.

RESIDENCE 2337 OLIVE ST.
fortune-telling humbug, no impression pads or
ing, sealed envelopes or other fakes, but true,
st. accurate advice on all affairs of life; true
ing of the future according to palmistry,
vornacy and solar biology. Consultation daily
Sunday at residence; hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.;

LUCK!

lovers and business people, or anyone wish-
 honest advice be sure to call on
 MADAM E. LA VETA,
 street of

that cannot call send date of birth, lock of
and \$1 and have your fortune written. 223
Beaumont st. St. Louis, Mo., corner Clark av.,
block west of Jefferson av.

MRS. LA FELL.
910 N. 20TH ST.

business, health, love, marriage, changes, journeys, lawsuits, etc.; tells in what business and how you will be successful; unites separated; makes speedy marriages; removes evil influences, bad habits, etc. Remember she succeeds in all that where others fail. Satisfaction guaranteed. 50 cents. Residence, 910 N. 20th st., between Franklin avenue and Wash street. No sign.

SPIRITUALISM.

The Brockway's Grand Test Seance

WARD HALL, COR. OLIVE AND GARRISON.
Collection, 15c.
SITTINGS DAILY AT PARLORS,
3024 Franklin av.
Detailed questions, all affairs, answered by inde-
pendent slate-writing and psychic reading. If
satisfied, will locate your disease free of charge.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
14 words or less 20c.

FOR RENT.
HAUGHTON & BERGFELD.

for rent the following:

DWELLINGS.

Evans av., 7 rooms, bath.....	\$20 00
Evans av., 7 rooms.....	20 00
Finney av., 6 rooms.....	20 00
Newstead av., 9 rooms, bath.....	27 50
Newstead av., 4 rooms.....	15 00

A Fairfax av. 3 rooms.....	\$11 00
B Fairfax av., 3 rooms.....	11 00
B Fairfax av., 3 rooms.....	11 00
C Coleman st.....	10 00
4 Coleman st., 3 rooms.....	0 00
N. 11th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.....	8 50
STORES.	
Olive st.....	
7-room house, Shrewsbury Park.....	\$15 00

MODEL RESIDENCE.
3041 Chestnut Street.
FOR RENT.

04 LOCUST ST--FOR RENT.
 3-room house; bath, etc.; rent \$45.
 ADAM BOECK & CO., 622 Chestnut st.
 AND AV., 2618 S.—8 rooms, complete repair,

21 S. 10th st., 10 rooms; conveniences; low rent.
09 Mississippi av., 8 rooms; conveniences; \$25.
43 S. 7th st., 10 rooms; conveniences; low rent.
05 Adams st., 6 rooms; conveniences; detached;
13 Belleglade av., 4 rooms; side entrance; \$12.
Also other dwellings, flats and rooms.

107 N. 8th st.

FLATS FOR RENT.
14 words or less. 20c.

BEST END FLATS FOR RENT

new, clean and desirable; 6 rooms and bath;
closet; modern plumbing; gas grates, sky-
lights, electric lights, etc.; located at Boyle and
Lyndale avs.; get key at 306 N. Boyle and in-
st.; rent, \$30 per month.
ADAM BOECK & CO., 632 Chestnut st.

These flats are just completed and contain 6 and 8 rooms; all modern conveniences; stationary wash tubs, porcelain plumbing, finished laundry and furnace heating; rent only \$25; open to-day for inspection.
J. T. DONOVAN R. E. CO.,
813 Chestnut St.

LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
14 words or less, 20c.

4 Chestnut st., large office.....	\$ 100 00
839 Olive st., 5-story building; steam heat; elevator; corner alley.....	4,600 00
5 N. Main st., 5-story building.....	2,800 00
2 Olive st., large store.....	2,000 00
4-16-18 Elm st., large warehouse....	1,200 00
9 Olive st., large double store.....	45 00
1 N. 7th st., 2d floor; 16x35.....	40 00

thwest corner 4th and Valentine sts.,	60 00
store.....	
le av., near Maryland, fine large	45 00
store, with flat above.....	45 00
thwest corner Broadway and Biddle..	20 00
4 Market st.....	

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
 373 Chestnut st.

FOR DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

will find enough cash trade from the very
st. with almost unlimited prospects for the
ure; rent very reasonable. F. E. NIEREN,
705 Chestnut st.

NEW STORES FOR RENT.
Boyle av., near Lindell bou.; large, light store,
wood cellar and show window; fine place for

FOR RENT—805 NORTH MAIN.
 3-story building; extra strong for heavy
 rights. ADAM BOECK & CO.,
 622 Chestnut st.

ELEGANT NEW STORE.
31 N. 9th st., 5-room flat, with bath, above;
chance to secure retail location on good business
st. J. H. GUNDLACH & CO.,
3615 N. Broadway.

823 LOCUST ST.

KENNEY & CO., 1112 Chestnut St.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
FULLERTON BUILDING.
 See now for rent by
 JAS. McCARTHY & CO.

HEAVY SALES REPORTED BY AGENTS FOR THE WEEK.

SAVINGS ARE BEING INVESTED.

A Demand for High Grade Unimproved Property—General Notes and Weekly Reports.

Bad weather has had a quieting effect on the general real estate, yet a great number of sales that had been pending were closed up. So large was this business that the reports of agents as given below almost equal the showing made in the best months of spring and early summer. Much of this property—in fact, nearly all of it—is residences or lots sold for residence purposes, and none of it is expensive property. The inference to be drawn from this is that the certain to advance with the growth of the city.

But little is being done at present in downtown properties, but several big deals are in the wind, and it is not improbable to expect that several substantial new buildings will be under way before the close of the year 1898.

One of these is apt to be at the northeast corner of Sixth and Olive streets. This property, fronting 12 feet on Olive, belongs to Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison of St. Louis and her sister, Mrs. Pughett of New York. These ladies have asked for a partition sale of the property. As soon as this corner is placed on the market it will probably be snapped up by some shrewd speculator or syndicate and a modern office building erected thereon.

A prominent agent is quoted as saying that there is a strong movement in favor of high grade unimproved property. "Heavy investors are again open to transactions in unimproved property," he says. "With the advent of better times realty is being considered in a favorable manner for investment and speculative purposes by a large number of means. Especially is the movement in favor of high class unimproved property of a speculative nature. It is realized that such property will, in the near future, bring handsome profits. A deal of \$50,000 in unimproved property, which undoubtedly would not have gone through at the present time if the market had not believed that he would be able to sell again at an early date at a fair profit."

"Other agents with whom I have conversed tell me that they also have on hand deals of the same nature, and that they are being consummated at any time. I think it a good indication of returning prosperity when the speculative features of real estate are so much in evidence. It is an abundance of money and confidence that is increasing values of realty in St. Louis."

Wm. Zink & Co.

William Zink & Co. report the following sales:

Sold eight-room frame house with lot 200x200, on the northwest corner of Pendleton avenue and North and South road, about 100 feet from the corner of Manchester street. Mrs. Bezie Zink to Dr. J. M. Berry, who bought for speculation, for the sum of \$3,800.

Sold four-room frame house, 780 Truesdale avenue, with lot 50x150, and renting for \$5.00, from Dr. J. M. Berry to Mrs. Zink, who bought for speculation, for the sum of \$500.

Sold four-room one-story frame house, 788 Truesdale avenue, with lot 50x150, in Brentwood subdivision, St. Louis, Mo., renting for \$5.00, from Dr. J. M. Berry to Mrs. Bezie Zink, who bought for speculation, for the sum of \$500.

Sold 100 old Manchester road, two-story frame dwelling, two stories below, with five rooms above, with lot 50x150, at Ellen Dale station, from Real Estate Building and Loan Association, No. 1 to Thomas Dunn, who bought for investment, for the sum of \$250.

Sold house 418 St. Ferdinand street, three-room one-story frame, renting for \$10 per month, with lot 25x150, from the Real Estate Building and Loan Association to Thomas Dunn, who bought for investment, for the sum of \$25.

Sold vacant lot on the southeast corner of Sprine avenue and North and South road, from the Real Estate Building and Loan Association to Thomas Dunn, who bought for investment, for the sum of \$25.

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One of the weakest features of the wheat market is the light trading. Without plenty of buyers it is impossible to maintain a "bull market" and so far the buyers have failed to materialize.

The principal feature of the week was the comparative activity in July wheat in California. May prices did not show an advance in proportion.

The local traders, as well as those of the other markets, have kept their eyes on Chicago and have been governed by the fluctuations at that point.

The exports, while lighter than during the latter part of the year, do not show the falling off expected. The fact that the freight rates are but little more than the carrying charges until May and with the present both in this country and the growing crop, stands to reason that all exporting countries are not so anxious to get their wheat to sea as before the new crop becomes available.

Grace avenue, east side, between McDonnell and Fairview avenues, lot 30x140, owned by Empire Investment Co., was sold to William F. Hauser for \$380.

National Realty Co.

Joseph M. Levi of the National Realty Co. reports the following sales for this week:

Sold 5125 Morgan street, nine rooms, lot 40x170, from the Mercantile Real Estate and Investment Co. to Anderson H. Cousins for \$2,500.

Also reported having leased building 815 and 817 Washington avenue for five years to the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shop Co. of Memphis, Tenn.

Also made a loan of \$500 on a West Pine street residence at 5 per cent; \$300 loan on Franklin avenue property and \$300 loan on Easton avenue property at 6 per cent.

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Newhouse & Seger.

Newhouse & Seger report the sale of house No. 564 Cole Boulevard, a new house, with lot 25x150, for \$3,000.

Also a very choice farm of 150 acres near Rush Tower in Jefferson county, Mo., Mrs. Della Lacy, farm \$2,000. Purchased for a cash of \$1,500.

Also an eighty-acre farm near Iola, Ill., from John Wimbush to James Taylor, who will move there. Price, \$2,000.

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Also a lot of land in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., sold from Frederick Tiedemann to a client for a consideration of \$15,000.

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